

00 more troops or Ulster's strike takes stranglehold

hundred extra troops were flown to Northern Ireland last night as the Government refused to promise with organizers of the strike that is lysing the province.

Since erupted in Belfast, where all factories closed and few shops were open.

power-sharing Executive showed itself led on the question of a deal with the Ulstermen's Council. In the Commons Mr Orme announced the council (report, page 2).

gns of division in Ulster Executive

Robert Fisk

British Government's

it refused to compromise the demands that have all of Northern Ireland's industrial and social life was reinforced last when 500 extra soldiers flew into the province from their base in England.

illing to give way to the demands for fresh elections in Ulster and to the gangsters who went on a rampage, killing and barricading in Belfast yesterday, as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland determined the risk of a clash in the between Protestants and soldiers.

as a measure of how serious situation has become that many people in Northern Ireland, deprived of jobs and their livelihood, pinned their hopes for a to normality upon a "to-work" march by trade unions this morning. Through the day not one factory was in Belfast, scarcely any were open, and in parts of the province food stocks were scarce.

re reports that the Executive was of on how to handle the one of the miners (as Mr Rees to talk to them) cystic politicians, both in and in Ulster, continue to baffle the Government a crisis.

police said last night that roadblocks and barricades being dismantled, apparently, and that hijacked and buried were being set to their owners.

Ulster Workers' Council had it had not been its to build barricades, a few almost identical to those widespread took place last week, now around Belfast during a day, was an eerie and wing experience. Gangs

estants, some masked and carrying cudgels and other towns in Co Down were partly sealed off—and in Downpatrick young men formed a chain to block one of the main streets.

In country areas, too, cars were stolen—Bangor, Carrickfergus and other towns in Co Down were partly sealed off—and in Downpatrick young men formed a chain to block one of the main streets.

In Belfast loyalist gangs were at their busiest. Almost every main road into the city was blocked by breakfast time. A barricade of burning sleepers was placed across the main railway line to Londonderry. Just next to York Street station, one of Belfast's main terminals, a barricade was set on fire by rioters.

Farther along the coast, near Rathcoole, dozens of vehicles

Continued on page 2, col 5

Genoa bank robbers hold men clerks hostage

Our Correspondent

May 20

French with what seemed to be a Marcelline accent and apparently addressing his accomplices in Italian, said they were not giving themselves up because they thought they had a chance of getting away.

After negotiations, he was moved near the bank office, but he agreed to leave the building without any movement. The gunmen seemed to be waiting for darkness.

The younger hostage told reporters over the telephone that the robbers had treated them well, "but it is frightening because we do not know what is going to happen."

Food and coffee were taken to the bank by a policeman. The gunman insisted that he took his trousers off before he approached the door.

Kissinger agreement near

page 6

ge orders
ident to
over tapes

ington, May 20.—Judge today ordered that Nixon turn over the 64 conversations sub to the Watergate prosecutor, Mr. Leon

is by May 31. Strick said he would's decision if the Pres' lawyers appealed against his, as expected. Apes are being sought by orski as evidence for the ate cover-up conspiracy.

er Goldwater affir, page 6

Decision on Maalot split Israel leaders

From Eric Marshall

Jerusalem, May 20.

Mrs Golda Meir and Mr Moshe Dayan disagreed over the decision to release 20 convicted prisoners last week in an attempt to save the 85 children and 10 adults held hostage in Maalot school.

This was disclosed in the Knesset today when the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister gave what may prove to be the last words ever heard in Israel's Parliament. Both due to leave office when Mr Yitzhak Rabin forms the new Government and Mrs Meir is retiring from political life.

Mr Dayan's speech was tinged with bitterness: he prefaced it by saying: "This may be the blunder government" and the Defence Minister may be a failure, but I do not care." He had opposed the decision to free the prisoners, he said, and was against setting up an inquiry into the tragedy. "I do not share the public enthusiasm for inquiries", he said. "In seven years in the Government, I have never agreed to give back a single terrorist."

It was true that they did not want to give back the children, but he pointed out that the gang which seized the children had already murdered three members of a young family.

"We must kill them and not free anybody," Mr Dayan said.

The only way to defeat them in the terror war is to kill them."

Authorities in Britain or West Germany might agree to free terrorists, because they were dealing with "a one-time thing", but Israel could not afford to do so.

Mr Dayan, who was in charge of negotiations with the terrorists at Maalot, was not at the Cabinet meeting which took the decision to free the prisoners, but after it was made he flew to Jerusalem to meet Mrs Meir.

The release was not carried out, apparently because of a "code word" "Al Aqsa"

which were supposed to have been sent to the French and American ambassadors, who were acting as intermediaries.

Mr Dayan was heckled continuously in the Knesset by Mr. Michael Begun, the Opposition leader, but he told him: "Shut up, Mr Begun, I am in no mood for argument."

Mr. Meir, in tears at the beginning of her speech, signed terrorist attacks since 1968 and said: "Now they have added the blood of innocent children. This is the reply of Arab terrorism to our readiness for peace. We must improve our anti-terrorist actions and try to hit them wherever they are."

She announced that the government committee of inquiry into the school killings would be headed by Reserve General Amos Horev, president of the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology at Haifa, assisted by two leading lawyers.

Defending the initial government decision to free 20 prisoners, she said: "We agreed to this with a heavy heart." The decision was broadcast so that the terrorists in the school could hear it. The three terrorists who were taken to the top of the list were taken to Maalot and tried in vain to make contact with the gang.

Mr. Meir's decision to wait for the code word to be given to the French and American ambassadors and the final receipt of the terms' list, which would be given only after the prisoners had arrived, in Damascus and that 50 children would have to go with them, "one of the Cabinet would agree to that horrible proposal," she said.

The Government had tried to make contact with the Syrian Government to allow the aircraft to land in Damascus. The Syrians were also asked by the French and Romanian embassies to contact the guerrillas' organization to request a delay in the deadline set by the gang for blowing up the school.

"All the signs pointed to their blowing it up at 6 pm with the children inside," Mrs Meir said.

When the Government was convinced there was no hope of agreement, it ordered Mr. Dayan and General Mordechai Gur, the Chief of Staff, to bring the troops in. "The Government's hesitation was hard and long, but we could not sit by and let them blow up the building," she said.

"Terror has accompanied our lives at all times. Their actions are becoming more cruel." The terrorists wanted to destroy the Jewish state.

"We must hit them in a deadly way wherever we can," she said. "One action is not enough. We must not let terrorists run wild, and destroy us." One of their aims was "sowing discord among our Arab citizens."

Mr Begun described Arab

terrorists as "the new Nazis" who made children their targets.

Continued on page 6, col 6

Photographs, page 5

Continued on page 6, col 6

HOME NEWS

Mr Orme wins Opposition support in denunciation of action by 'unrepresentative' Ulster Workers' Council

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

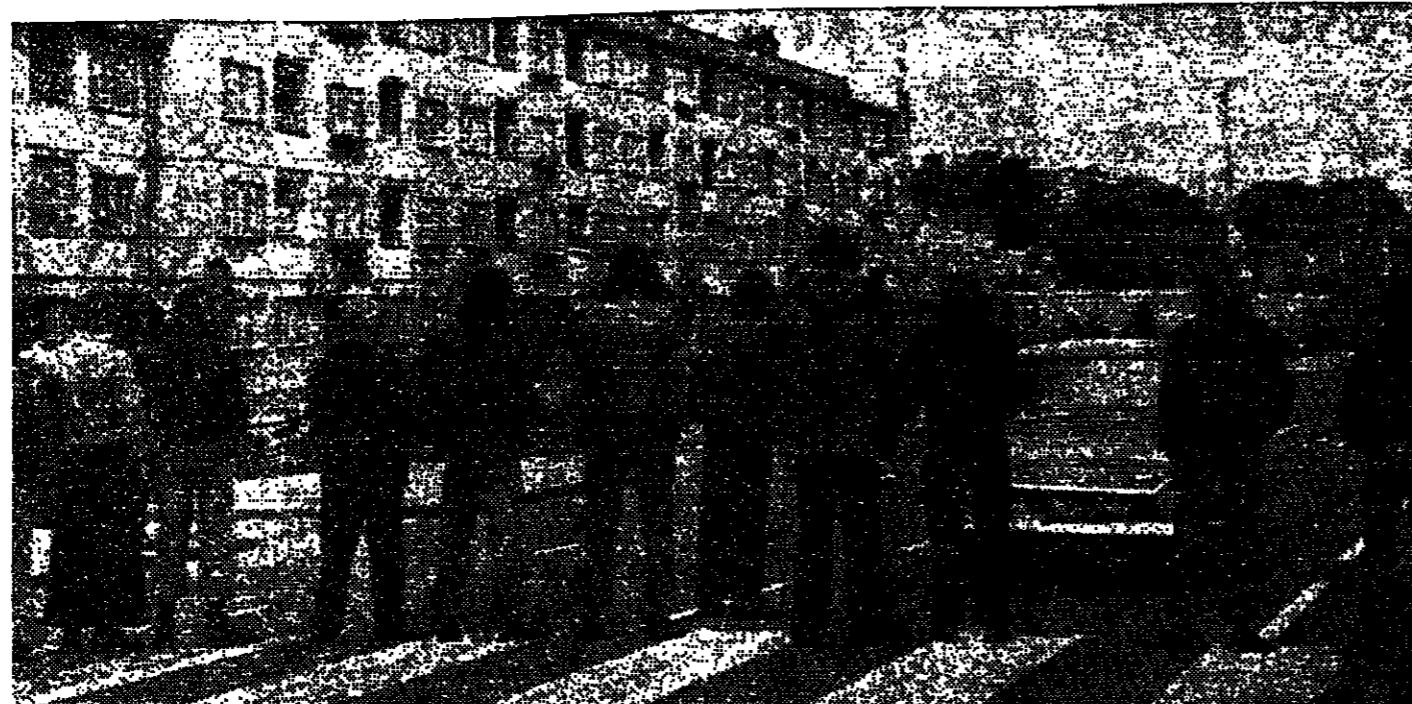
Mr Orme, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, in the Commons yesterday denounced the Ulster Workers' Council as having no democratic or trade union standing. He said the Government still did not know many of those who were active within it but some of those it did know about should not have been connected with such a body.

Mr Orme, who given the full backing of the Opposition for his determined support of the Constitution Act and for his resolve not to be blackmailed, said the council had told him that its purpose was to bring down the Sunningdale agreement and to force new Assembly elections at an early date. It intended to achieve that by a political strike limiting the supply of electricity and by dictating who should have it and who should not.

But Mr Orme told the House that the Government would not negotiate with the council. What it was asking for was "non-negotiable". Behind the people in Ulster who were wearing masks and carrying clubs at the moment, were guns which could be used in the very near future.

Both Mr Orme and Mr Fyln, from the Conservative front bench, left MPs in no doubt about the gravity of the situation. Mr Fyln said it was an attempt at disrupting by a group of people, unelected and unrepresentative, using intimidation to force workers to stay home.

Both agreed that the disruption was based on the misrepresentation of the Sunningdale communiqué, which protected the province's majority and minority communities in every aspect of policy and made no threat to force them into a united Ireland.



Belfast street scene yesterday: supporters of the Ulster Workers' Council forming a barrier across Shore Road to stop traffic.

The minister made it clear that troops would be moved into the power stations if necessary to maintain essential services: they were already in a position to do that. He said Mr Mason and Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Rees had already taken steps to see that suitable technicians were available.

While the Conservative and Liberal Parties stood firmly behind the Government, however, Mr Orme got little encouragement from Northern Ireland MPs Captain Orr, Downing, South, one of the leading members of the United Ulster Unionist Coalition, urged more flexibility with recourse to the ballot box, and denied that the

Sunningdale agreement was being misrepresented. The Rev Robert Bradford, Belfast, South, said Assembly elections were the only means of averting a civil war in which the Army would be opposed to the Protestants. Mr Fyln reported that the Ulster Workers' Council was at present giving the greatest succour to the IRA. He wished Mr Bradford would condemn intimidation and the paramilitary forces at work instead of putting forward the view of the UWC.

Earlier, Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, in a statement on bomb incidents in London at the weekend, said it would be prudent to assume that the country had not seen the last of the bombings. "We urge the public not to relax their vigilance. Anything sus-

picious should be isolated immediately and the police called."

Incidents already: The owners of the 40 cars damaged by the Heathrow explosion would have been better off if their vehicles had been blown up in Northern Ireland (the Press Association reports). In Ulster owners so affected can claim compensation from the Northern Ireland Office under the Criminal Injuries to Property Act. But there is no similar act in Britain.

The British Insurance Association said yesterday that the owners of the damaged Heathrow cars would have to claim from their insurance companies. Although the damage was not their fault, they would lose their no-claims bonuses.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Belfast trade unions call march to work

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

Northern Ireland's trade unions, which have been so fulsomely praised in the past for their attempts to smother sectarianism in the industrial life of the province, are likely to face their greatest test of influence this morning outside one of Belfast's bomb-shattered railway stations on the docks. For at 6.45 am trade unionists from the shipyards and aircraft factories in the east of the city have been asked to gather at Queen's Quay under the shadow of the Harland and Wolff cranes and derricks to march to work in defiance of the five-day-old "loyalist" strike.

Even if there is no electric power, in which case the shipyards will automatically stay idle, the unions intend to stage their parade through the streets and under the eyes of the Ulster Defence Association men on their barricades to show that, without fear of intimidation,

many people want to go back to their jobs. If they fail, then the trade unions in Northern Ireland are not going to be held in such high esteem over the coming months.

There are about 265,000 trade union members in Ulster, of whom more than three-quarters live in Belfast, a city in which intimidation has become endemic both on the shop floor and on the housing estates outside. From the very start of the civil unrest in 1968 shop stewards have addressed workers about the importance of keeping together as trade unionists without paying attention to the religion of their workmates.

In the shipyards, Mr Sandy Scott, chief shop steward, successfully, if only temporarily, kept the peace between the vast majority of Protestants and the 400 or so Roman Catholics who work together in east Belfast. His example was followed elsewhere.

The all-Protestant group that has called the strike, object. They say that the congress is too socialist and dedicated towards achieving a united Ireland, a belief that has led one Workers' Council spokesman to declare that anyone marching today "must be a United Ireland supporter or a communist".

The congress contains both Irish and British-based unions and has a Northern Ireland committee, a concession to the province's existence as a separate state. Whatever the Workers' Council says, the congress executives in Dublin seems to have little or no influence over the northern committee, and Mr William Bleasie, northern regional officer, still apparently feels confident enough of his support to refer to the Workers' Council strike as "fascist, bully-bay tactics".

The march today (another is planned to leave Castlerock Road for the nearest industrial estate at the same time) is being organized by the Irish Congress of Trade Unions and it is to that body that many of the members of the Ulster Workers' Council

Eire car bomb death toll now 29

From Stewart Tendler
Dublin

The death toll in the car-bomb attacks in the Republic of Ireland rose yesterday to 29 when a woman injured in Dublin died in a city hospital. Her husband is still in hospital.

Such was the confusion that the police do not know in which street the woman, aged 55, received her injuries.

The announcement of the death, which takes Dublin's own total to 24 deaths, came as the first victims were being removed from the city's mortuary for burial.

It is now known that Dublin's deaths were caused by 300 lb of explosives, much of it an industrial type. The Irish Army's report shows that 50 lb was used in South Leinster Street, 100 lb in Parnell Street and 150 lb in Talbot Street.

By the end of the week Irish security forces along the border will number over 2,000 with the arrival of 300 troops from the Middle East tomorrow.

The intensification of security will put extra strain on the republic's army of 11,300. In the past year 5,600 soldiers took part in border duties as well as guarding prisons, public buildings and other duties.

Mr Rees also had two meetings with Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, who may lead the trade unions' march through east Belfast this morning in an attempt to

British Ambassador called to meet minister as concern in Dublin mounts

From Stewart Tendler
Dublin

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Ireland, yesterday met Sir Arthur Gisborne, the British Ambassador, to discuss events in Northern Ireland as the Dublin Government kept a close check on developments in the province.

Today the Irish Cabinet will hold its weekly meeting and Northern Ireland will be high on the agenda but there has been no official comment or response to events.

It is understood that the Irish Government views the situation as extremely grave and is anxious that there should be no backing down by Mr Faulkner, Northern Ireland's Chief Executive, or by British ministers.

Comments by Mr Roy Bradford, the province's Minister of the Environment, suggesting that there should be talks with the "loyalists" were received with anger in Dublin. Government circles feel that the comment was made by someone aware of its effect in the Republic and Mr Bradford has been accused of trying to usurp Mr Faulkner's leadership.

Hope is placed on the plan

by Northern Ireland trade unionists to return to work and that the loyalists will stand down.

Agreement to the loyalist call for an autumn election was regarded by one government official as almost a declaration of civil war because it would encourage the IRA and a suspicion that Britain was not fully supporting the Sunningdale agree-

ment. Dr FitzGerald is understood to have expressed concern to the British Ambassador at recent press comments by Mr William Craig and Mr Samuel Smyth, political adviser to the UDA, on their response to shootings in the north. Friday's car bombs. The Dublin Government is worried that the statements might be incitement.

The final preparations for the publication of the report on common enforcement of the law were also discussed in the hour-long meeting. The report is expected to appear on Monday.

Mr Fitzgerald has not talked personally to Mr Wilson but he did discuss events and the car bombings on Friday with Mr Faulkner. There has been no further communication.

Government accused on attitude to women

By Our Political Staff

Mr Heath last night accused the Government of an anti-women's rights and opportunity status and opportunity women. Mr Heath, speaking in London, said that in just three and a half years the Conservative Government made more rapid progress in women's rights than in previous time in British history.

"Now a question mark over so many of the new changes that were being imposed. Where we were progressing forward they are hanging the Leader of the Opposition.

"For example, what is the future of the tax scheme? The new proposed scheme is not good for women and families, particularly the well off? Do they intend to stick with the equal opportunities commission—a farce proposal for ending discrimination on grounds of sex in education and training?

"In changing outdated taxes and correcting anomalies in the whole field of women's rights, as in other areas ours was a government. Administration must get back on to that in the earliest opportunity."

Mr Eldon Griffiths, Opposition spokesman on affairs, yesterday suggested Mr Beech, Secretary of State for Industry, seemed "almost beratedly calculating to prove the uncertainty of those firms threatened with usurpation".

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Griffiths observed all who wished industry could agree that there was no intention of mediating between the Government and the workers' council which he regards as undemocratic and unrepresentative.

Mr Rees spent lunchtime talking with Mr Faulkner and Mr Gerard Fitz, his Social Democratic and Labour Party deputy, after addressing the full Executive in the morning.

There are signs that the members of the province's power-sharing Administration are arguing among themselves about the strike. On Sunday night, Mr Roy Bradford, Minister of the Environment, said he believed that the Secretary of State should reopen "lines of communication" with the strikers, a suggestion that angered his SDLP ministerial colleagues.

Mr Bradford's point, which he has made several times in the past, to the concern of his fellow ministers, is that the Sunningdale agreement to which the strikers are objecting cannot be implemented in full while so many Protestants are opposed to it.

He believes that it should be put forward in stages so that the population can vote later on whether they wish the original Sunningdale amendment to be fulfilled.

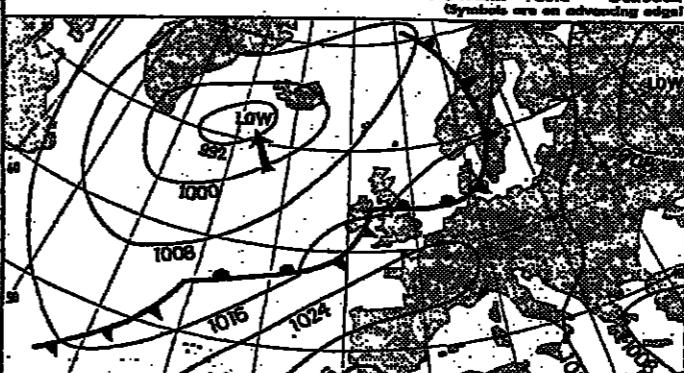
Mr Faulkner has, as it has been emphasised, Mr Faulkner as much as it has the SDLP, but for different reasons. Mr Faulkner has repeatedly been hammering home his demand that no one in authority should talk to the strikers, a view he shares with Mr Rees.

In the Vanguard Party, of course, accuses Mr Rees of stubbornness and Mr William Craig, the party's leader, said yesterday that the Secretary of State was responsible for what he called a very grim situation.

Mr Faulkner's backbenchers tried to lessen some of the tension in the evening by arguing that last week's vote in the Assembly, which prompted the strike, was not in favour of signing the Sunningdale agreement. The amendment simply negated a motion by the loyalists in the Assembly rejecting Sunningdale.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts are shown as solid lines. Cyclones are as dashed lines.



Today

Sun rises: 5.34 am Sun sets: 8.54 pm Moon rises: Monday 4.26 pm Sun moon: 9.34 pm

Lighting up: 9.24 pm to 4.30 am. High water: London Bridge, 1.49 am, 6.84 (22.3R); 2.19 pm, 7.06 (23.0R). Low water: 7.34 pm, 6.46 (14.6R); 7.57 pm, 6.24 (14.4R); 11.42 pm, 6.4m (24.0R). Hull, 6.27 pm, 6.5m (22.6R); 6.43 pm, 7.0m (23.0R). Liverpool, 11.32 am, 8.3m (27.9R); 11.55 pm, 8.6m (28.2R).

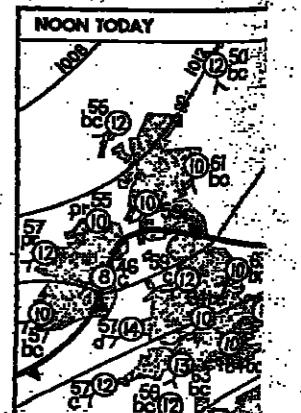
An anticyclone will persist to S of Britain, but troughs of low pressure will affect N areas.

Area forecasts:

London, East Anglia, central S, SE England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, sunny spells; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 19°C (66°F) to 20°C (68°F).

SW England, S Wales: Rather cloudy with coastal drizzle; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F) to 18°C (64°F).

Satellite sightings (London): tomorrow. Pictures show the following time visible, where: 11.30 am, narrow elevation and direction of setting. Asterisks indicate entering



or leaving cyclone. Con.

Rocket: 1.13-1.14, WNW, NW: 23.47-23.50, W, 55°. 633. Rocket: NW, 50° ENE, ENE.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7°C, 23°C (73°F); min, 7°C, 14°C (57°F). Humidity: 80% to 90%. Wind: SW, 24 to 30 mph, 9.0 m. mean sea level, 7 pm, 1.02 bars, falling.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm May 20

Sea temperature: 58°F to 60°F.

Wind: SW, 10-15 mph, 10-12°C.

Cloud: 50-60%.

W. COAST

Scarborough: 58°F, 10-15 mph, 10-12°C.

Blackpool: 58°F, 10-15 mph, 10-12°C.

Southport: 58°F, 10-15 mph, 10-12°C.

Wales:

Cardiff: 58°F, 10-15 mph, 10-12°C.

Swansea: 58°F, 10-15 mph, 10-12°C.

Wales:

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HOME NEWS

End of jail sentences for the young urged in report by Home Office advisory council

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Much more treatment of young adult offenders in the community is proposed in a report published today by the Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the Penal System.

After reviewing the treatment of young offenders aged 17 to 21, the council recommends the abolition of the present custodial sentences of imprisonment, borstal training and reference to detention centres. Instead, there would be a new form of custodial sentence, the Custody and Control Order, with the three types of establishments merged to handle it.

The report also proposes a stronger non-custodial sentence for young adults not at present sentenced in the community. This would be the Supervision and Control Order, enforced by the probation and after-care service.

Although every member of the council signed the main report, there are reservations and dissent by some of them on specific points about the best way of implementing the broad general

Many probation officers have expressed misgivings about some of the contents of the report, "leaked" before publication. They have expressed fears that some proposals could make them more like mobile prison officers. Today Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, will be giving his first response to the report and announcing arrangements for consultation about it.

The council in its report recognizes the growing awareness of the difficulties in preparing

young adults in custody to difficulties facing them on release. Since 1945, the issues with which the borstal system has had to deal have radically changed. The result is that its success has been limited in terms of reconviction rates and its philosophy more open to question.

After release, an offender would be under supervision for the rest of the term of the order, subject to a minimum period of six months. During that time he would be liable to be recalled. Sir Kenneth Younger was chairman of the council.

Our Legal Correspondent writes: Out of the 19 members of the advisory council, no fewer than 12 expressed dissent or reservation from some of the main proposals of the report on young offenders.

Four members of the committee, including Lady Wootton of Abinger and Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform, feel that the report should have gone much further.

They said: "In particular, we think it excessively preoccupied with custodial treatment. In our view, it might never be justified unless this is indispensible for the protection of the public or there are clear advantages that can be secured only by removal from the community.

The Home Secretary would be responsible for release on licence after considering advice from a local licence advisory committee and, for longer sentences, also from the Parole Board.

An offender would have a statutory entitlement, subject to good behaviour, to release on licence when he had served two thirds of the term made under the order. But the council

would like to see maximum flexibility in the transfer of offenders from custody to supervision in the community and many offenders would probably be released sooner than that.

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Carole Lane, right, creator of "The Liver Birds", the BBC Television series, with Nervy Hughes and Polly James, who star in the series, at a luncheon yesterday after Miss Lane had been named author of "the best comedy television show of the year written specially for a female star". Miss Lane received £500; Miss Hughes and Miss James each received £250.

Pat Arrowsmith jailed for 18 months

Pat Arrowsmith, aged 44, the peace campaigner, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment on being found guilty of trying to persuade British soldiers which constituted incitement and disaffection. She was sentenced to 18 months concurrent on the two charges.

Judge Abdellah, QC, passing sentence, told her: "You put yourself in a situation to try to make yourself a political martyr. I do not regard you as such."

Trickster may get sentence of 9½ years

From Our Correspondent

A confidence trickster who was said to have preyed on elderly people, stealing their hard-earned savings, was warned by Judge Broderick, QC, at Winchester Crown Court yesterday that he might be jailed for nine and a half years.

Sentence was adjourned for a social inquiry report on Daniel Ruff, aged 40, of St George's Square, Portsmouth, who pleaded guilty to eight deception charges. He asked for 62 other offences to be taken into consideration, all concerning pensioners more than 70 years of age.

Judge Broderick said: "This is one of the most appalling cases I have ever had to deal with. It is my present intention to send him to prison for nine and a half years. The sentence I propose is not so much a punishment as a way of protecting the public from him for a very substantial period."

Police chief dies from gunshot wounds

From Our Correspondent
Kendal

Super Alfred Harrison, head of the Kendal subdivision of Cumbria police, died in hospital yesterday after being found at the police station, suffering from gunshot wounds. Foul play is not suspected.

Mr Harrison, who was promoted at the weekend from chief inspector, was injured by a gunman in 1965 during an arrest attempt on Oxenholme railway station near Kendal.

Former Clay Cross mayor resigns because of ill health

From Our Correspondent
Chesterfield

The secretary and the treasurer of the new North-East Derbyshire District Council, Mr Frank Green and Mr William Casterton, have resigned because of ill health. They say it was aggravated by having to work for the Clay Cross councillors who defied the Conservative Government's Housing Finance Act.

Until April 1 Mr Green was clerk to the now defunct Clay Cross Urban District Council and Mr Casterton was its chief financial officer. The 11 members of the Labour Council refused to raise rents in accordance with the Act and were eventually disqualified from office.

Mr Green and Mr Casterton say that for nearly two years they have had the constant worry of being ordered by the 11 rebels to do things that they feared were illegal. At one stage

In brief

Passport stamp for Ms women

Women are to be able to use the prefix Ms (pronounced ems) on their passports. The Post Office said yesterday the Foreign Office had approved the use of the prefix, which does not whether a user is married or single.

Julia Tait, aged 33, an organizer of the campaign to be recognized, said: "No government department refuse now to let us use it."

Former matron jail

Mrs Elizabeth Martin, 33, a former old people's matron, of Linchfield, Dunfermline, Fife, was sentenced at Dunfermline Court yesterday to three months' imprisonment for the £217.62, the pocket money of women under her care.

Life for killing

Brian Lloyd, aged 18, Field Road, Farnworth, Lancashire, was sentenced at Manchester Crown Court to life imprisonment for the murder of Miss Anne Swinton, 23, a typist of Thorlakson, Pleated guility.

Silver for captain

Captain Jack Bent, 31, of Swinemoor Lane, Yorkshire, has been awarded a special silver medal by the Royal Society of Arts standing seafarers in the Atlantic in rescuing the crew of an abandoned ship.

15 in plane crash

Twelve passengers and crew escaped when a Heron aircraft crashed at Staverton, Avon, on its way to Manchester airport, yesterday, wrecking the carriage.

Helicopter rescue

Mr Leonard Gore, 42, of Thundersley, Essex, was safe by a helicopter Cessna peak, in Skye, during his leg on a climb.

Air strike over

British Airways passengers at Heathrow air strike since Saturday, suspended man, yesterday, their stoppage, which caused a delayed European flight.

Paper strike ends

Journalists at the *Telegraph*, Kettering, ended an 11-day strike dismissed colleague, Peter Reinecke, aged 29, reinstated.

Library topped over

A £900,000 library at the first big library at Leeds University for 3 was topped out yesterday.

BBC increase actors' pay

New minimum rate will give actors and performers an increase of £18 a day have been agreed between Equity and BB (our Arts Reporters' union) in light entertainment grammars also will get a

The BBC is expanding by up to two hours increased, the proposed employment opportunities for Equity. The union is calling a new agreement with vision.

Former Clay Cross mayor resigns because of ill health

Mr Patrick Skilling, government-appointed commissioner, warned that they faced fines each if they did not instructions; the rebels, on the other hand, they faced disqualification.

Yesterday Mr Casterton said: "In the six months before government reorganisation, they have been doing their best to improve the employment opportunities for Equity. The union is calling a new agreement with vision."

Mr Charles Bunting, the rebel councillors, said: "These of their jobs very well I am sure, but it was not pressure, and the rebels were certainly not unison."

He continued: "She has been diagnosed with cancer, and under her care, is in a critical condition. She is being treated for the disease, and the prognosis is not good."

He said: "He was not necessarily going to criticize the handling of the case without the matter being gone into further, but he added: "It does seem something fell short of what there might have been."

He placed the mother, Mrs Reynolds, Joyce Godfrey, aged 25, of Garrett Lane, Tooting, in the care of the Probation

Office for the time being.

The judge ordered an immediate inquiry into the reasons for the silence of a probation officer who had been supervising a mother of three children who battered her daughter to death.

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ISSUED BY THE PRICE COMMISSION

OVERSEAS

Hope in Jerusalem that Dr Kissinger's Golan peace plan will be initiated by weekend

Tel Aviv, May 20.—Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, returned here today after a quick round-trip to Damascus.

American officials said before he left this morning they expected him to bring back a draft agreement for disengagement of forces between Israel and Syria.

A senior United States official travelling with Dr Kissinger's party told journalists on the flight on the way from Damascus that agreement on the separation of forces line had been achieved "to all intents and purposes".

He said agreement had been reached on all points on the disengagement line. Further details had been worked out with the participation of the Syrian Foreign Minister and senior Arab officers, following the agreement in principle achieved earlier in talks with President Assad.

In Jerusalem, Israeli officials said that each side was expected to initial a separate document of intent before the weekend, but the actual disengagement agreement would be formally signed in Geneva, possibly early next week.—Reuters

Damascus, May 20.—Under the agreement, the Israelis would hand back to Syria their 10-week-old tank and artillery duels along the Golan Heights.

Middle East war last October, according to informed sources, while the ruined town of Quneitra, taken by Israel in the 1967 war would be turned over to Syrian civilian administration.

Informed sources here said the issue of exchange of prisoners of war, so important to the Israelis, should present no difficulties.

The American officials were optimistic that a disengagement agreement could be tied up by the end of this week, perhaps sooner.

They said the remaining problems to be solved were all less difficult than the disengagement line, but gave warning that the whole agreement could yet be demolished through some unexpected snag.

There is still no sign how the agreement would take care of the fundamental Syrian demands that Israel should commit itself to total withdrawal from Syrian land occupied during the last two wars, and to guarantee the Palestinian rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Syria has said it will sign no peace until Israel makes formal promises on these two points.

On the military front, a Syrian spokesman said the two belligerents kept up their 10-week-old tank and artillery duels along the Golan Heights.

Shooting by "suspect elements" marred the funeral of the three guerrillas today, the Palestinian news agency (Wafa) said.

The agency said that because of the shooting the organizers ended the procession and the marchers dispersed peacefully. It gave no other details.

However, witnesses said that when the shooting broke out the thousands of mourners stampeded. In the crush the platform from which Mr Naeef Hawatmeh, leader of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), was addressing the crowd collapsed.

Mr Hawatmeh planned the Maalot operation in which Palestinian guerrillas held young Israeli hostage in the village school—UPI.

Beirut, May 20.—Mr Hawatmeh had said earlier that the Palestinian resistance should go to the Middle East peace conference in Geneva if Israel recognized the "national rights" of the Palestinian people.

In an interview here, he defined these rights "at this stage" as:

Complete withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied during the 1967 Middle East war.

The right of the Palestinian people to "self-determination in

New York Times News Service.

Challenge to Callaghan decision on Iranian

By Christopher Sweeney

Two Labour MPs yesterday criticized Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, for allowing an Iranian diplomat accused of working for the secret police to remain in Britain.

Mr Stan Newens, Labour MP for Harlow, said that the incident would create an unfortunate precedent. He said that the diplomat, Mr Abdol Ali Jahanbin, had attempted to recruit Iranian-born students in London as informers and spies for the Iranian secret police.

He added: "If this decision comes to mean that a foreign diplomat can get information by recruiting informers and spies, then it is an important development. It would endanger a long and proud British tradition that foreign secret police should not operate in Britain."

Mr William Wilson, Labour MP for Coventry, South, said that the decision by Mr Callaghan announced on Friday was "disappointing". He would be taking steps in the Commons in an attempt to get it reversed.

The alleged activities of Mr Jahanbin were first reported by The Sunday Times nine days ago.

According to members of the Confederation of Iranian Students in London yesterday, the British Government's decision was taken because of fears that the Shah of Iran would have retaliated by using the oil weapon.

It would have upset British policies towards the Middle East if they had expelled the diplomat, the spy, and Callaghan was not prepared to do it," said Mr Newens.

Speaking at a press conference in London, Mr Newens said that the activities of Mr Jahanbin did not represent an isolated incident. Over the years I have had tranches of complaints from Iranian students in Britain about the operations of the Iranian secret police. There have been other incidents in Europe."

In Moscow, Tass said Major Jalloud left today for Leningrad after five days of talks with Soviet leaders.—UPI and Reuter.

Moscow agrees to supply arms to Libya

Beirut, May 20.—The Soviet Union has agreed to a Libyan request for Russian-made weapons and promised to increase its military cooperation with Libya, the Iraq news agency said today.

The report, quoting "informed circles" in the Libyan capital, came in a lengthy article on the visit to the Soviet Union of Major Jalloud, the Libyan Prime Minister, which entered its seventh day.

In Moscow, Tass said Major Jalloud left today for Leningrad to stop the intended delivery of warships to Chile and to discontinue credit facilities to the military regime, writes David Dickson of The Times Higher Education Supplement.

This follows the report of a member of the NUS executive, Mr Christopher Proctor, who was in a delegation sent officially to Chile last month by the International Union of Students.

Mr Proctor claimed yesterday that between 25 per cent and 30 per cent of students at Chilean universities had been expelled since the fall of President Allende's left-wing Government. Between 35 per cent and 50 per cent of university teachers had also lost their posts.

Despite official claims to the contrary, atrocities were still continuing, Mr Proctor said. He alleged that there were some camps for political prisoners that the Red Cross was not allowed to visit, and others that they did not know about.

The NUS is to ask its member student unions to press universities and colleges to provide scholarships and teaching posts for a number of students and academic staff known to be detained in political camps.

Snow in Moscow

Moscow, May 20.—Heavy snow blanketed Moscow for the second day today, after a heavy rain earlier this month.—Reuter.

Snow in Moscow

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, May 20

An appeal by a member of the South African Christian Institute against her conviction for refusing to give evidence to a Government commission was dismissed in Pretoria today.

Mrs Dorothy Clemishaw, aged 51, was fined 20 Rand (£12.50) and given a suspended jail sentence of two months in January for refusing to give evidence to the Schlebusch commission of MPs which was set up to investigate anti-apartheid organizations.

In dismissing her appeal today, three judges said that the judgment in the case of Dr

Beyers Naude, director of the Christian Institute, had been "clearly wrong" and they were not bound by it. Dr Naude, former moderator of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, won his appeal against conviction in a similar case.

The three judges said Mrs Clemishaw's objection to giving evidence to the commission was based on political motives not valid in law. She had claimed, like Dr Naude, that the commission was unconstitutional.

She said she would be prepared to testify to a judicially appointed body which held its hearings in public.

S African judges dismiss silent woman's appeal

From Our Correspondent Johannesburg, May 20

Dr Antonio de Almeida Santos, Portuguese Minister for Interterritorial Coordination, arrived in Mozambique today for a visit which could be crucial for the future of Portugal's East African territory.

Dr Santos, a Mozambique lawyer before he became a minister last week, will hold discussions on the territory's future here and in the Mozambique capital of Lourenço Marques during the next three days.

There is a growing belief here that Mozambique, until now regarded in Lisbon as an indispensable part of Portugal, will become independent in the not too distant future.

Dr Santos is also expected to consider the industrial unrest which has affected the territory recently. As he arrived here several thousand black dockers, who have brought the port of Lourenço Marques to a standstill, decided to continue a pay strike and seek a meeting with Dr Santos during his visit.

Dr Santos, who flew here from Angola, was met at the airport by Colonel David Ferreira, the acting Governor-General of Mozambique, and General Basto Machado, the local armed forces Commander-in-Chief.

He will have talks with both of them before travelling to Lourenço Marques later today.

For discussions with interested parties on the territory's future and ways of ending the 10-year-old war with the Frelimo guerrilla movement.

Dr Santos has mentioned already the possibility of complete independence for all of Portugal's African territories—Mozambique, Angola and Guiné-Bissau.

The Lourenço Marques dockers, who decided to continue their strike at a mass meeting in a city centre square this morning, are mainly employed by the railways. They started the strike last Friday, calling for big increases in pay which now totals 65 escudos (£1.20) a day for what is normally only a one or two-day working week. They are seeking at least 425 escudos (£8) a day, plus such fringe benefits as housing and medical subsidies.

The dock strike is the biggest example of the industrial unrest which has affected many urban centres in Mozambique since freedom of expression was restored by the April 25 coup in Lisbon.

Employees of a private transport company which runs bus services in the Lourenço Marques area were still on strike today, after stopping work on Friday, while waiters in several city centre cafés refused to serve customers this morning.

Railway workers are threatening to call a general strike.



Special police engaged in a search in a Los Angeles district yesterday for Miss Patricia Hearst, "an armed and extremely dangerous fugitive".

Miss Hearst named as 'dangerous fugitive'

From Peter Strafford

New York, May 20

Miss Patricia Hearst, the daughter of the newspaper publisher who was apparently kidnapped on February 4, is now being hunted as "an armed and extremely dangerous fugitive".

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FBI agents said at a press conference in Los Angeles last night that Miss Hearst appeared to have joined forces with the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), the terrorist group that kidnapped her. Mr William Sullivan told reporters: "She will be given the opportunity to surrender. If she opens fire on FBI agents or police, the fire will be returned."

The FBI announcement was made in the aftermath of the police attack on a bungalow in Los Angeles last Friday night, in which six known members of the SLA were killed. The house caught fire during the attack by about 150 police, and the last of the bodies was only discovered and identified yesterday.

Miss Hearst is alleged by the FBI to have opened fire with a machine gun on a sporting goods shop in Los Angeles last Thursday. It is said that two of her SLA accomplices were involved

in a struggle with shop attendants after being checked for shoplifting.

One of those who has identified Miss Hearst to the police is Mr Tom Mathews, who said that his van was commandeered as the getaway vehicle by Miss Hearst and the other two SLA members. He said Miss Hearst had told him that she had taken part willingly in an SLA raid on a bank in San Francisco on April 15.

Stuttering information was given by Mr Vernon Johnson, who had seen Miss Hearst when he lived in the bungalow that was eventually attacked by the police. Miss Hearst had told him she belonged to the SLA and added: "They'll have to kill me before I go back." I'm not going back there."

Mr Johnson added that Miss Hearst had left the bungalow on Thursday night with two black men. The men had said that they were "just getting away from the heat".

Mr and Mrs Hearst today appealed to their daughter to give herself up, but Mr Hearst said she did not believe she would: "She honestly believes now that she's a member of the group," he said. "This sort of brainwashing is not an unheard of thing."

While giving evidence, guerrilla said that there four girls in his group, had guns with 10 rounds of ammunition each. They had been taught to shoot.

It was disclosed in the San Francisco High Court today that guerrillas were using girls in their raids in the border. This fact came out when unmasked guerrilla, aged 19, was sentenced to 30 years in jail for having arms of war.

Mr Hearst, who was shot by a bullet in the head, pleaded guilty, saying he was about to surrend

er when he was shot by secret forces. Justice Jarvis rejected his story.

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VERSEAS

Australian opposition parties fall out over Whitlam victory

Our Correspondent

curse, May 20. Australians are still waiting to see whether the Whitlam government will get a workable majority. Counting of votes continued today and confirmed that it will have a simple majority, but its size is still unknown. The latest figures issued suggest to assure it 54 seats in the Opposition 57. This gives seats in doubt and, if the Opposition won all the Government would still have a majority of one.

Party officials, who have been in the lead of preferences in ballot papers already cast, estimate that Mr Whitlam will eventually have a majority of either five or seven, with nine in the pre-Parliament.

Senate result will not be known for at least a month. The most impressive total it may lead to—30 seats each to minor and the Opposition. Minorities about the conduct of the campaign have been among the Opposition.

Mr Billy Snedden, the Liberal leader, had predicted a majority for the Opposition and he admitted today the outcome had disappointed him. "It is hard to pin the reason," he said. "I think our policies got as well as had been hoped. However, our morale is stronger and on the up and up."

Labour's morale must be very affected by the election. I believe the next election definitely ours."

Ross Edwards, Victorian leader of the Country Party, and the Liberal Party, the coalition would have if it had not been for the Libs", he said. "Some of the Victorian Liberals were and caused competition to Country Party candidates where there was no need to do so. They should have with us instead of against us."

David Hamer, a Liberal, looks like being de-

Mr Rodgers urged to keep oops in Singapore

Our Correspondent

ington, May 20. The New Zealand Government understood to have urged Britain to maintain a military base in Singapore as a partner to five-nation Anzus defence agreement.

New Zealand's case was put to William Rodgers, British Minister of State for Defence, had talks in Wellington to discuss the situation. It was necessary to make substantial savings. Britain's military spending in South-East Asia was small in proportion to the total defence spending.

There was no official comment on the line the New Zealand government took with Mr Rodgers, although reliable sources indicated that New Zealand wished Britain to stay. This believed to have received representations made him by Malaysian and Singaporean Governments during the South-East Asian tour.

Rodgers flew to Canberra to sound our Australian thinking. He told a press conference that Britain's decision would be made about October. Britain at present has 2,000 and 2,500 men in Singapore as part of our contribution.

Rodgers said that New Zealand did not consider its own commitment open-ended. "But we feel in view of the present situation we need to stay a little longer."

Chinese children 'seize' diplomats

May 20. According to the French version of yesterday's incident, a young woman who had taken up her post as a secretary at the embassy only three days previously, became separated from a group of French people who were picnicking inside the Ming Tombs site, as many foreigners do on Sunday afternoons.

When the woman was about 100 yards from one of the tombs, a group of 30 children aged between eight and 12, who had been watching the French group play badminton and bowls, came up to her.

They made her prisoner, first by taking her wrists and seizing her bodily and then by forming a circle shoulder to shoulder around her. Some of the children threw pebbles at her.

The woman was kept like this for more than an hour before her companions, worried about her absence, came to look for her. The children opened their circle to allow the French people to approach the woman, then closed it again. Agence France-Presse.

People due to be hanged in Zaire

Kuala Lumpur, May 20.

President Sese Seko paraded 48 condemned murderers before a rally here yesterday, claiming that all would be according to Zaire law. "Other delinquents" recently condemned recently be sent to work on President Mobutu said. "closed that 501 people condemned were given jail in Zaire, and pledged public security would be maintained.

condemned men were at a rally marking the anniversary of the People's Movement for Revolution.

in a speech, President referred to the drought in Sahel and said could again aid the country. He urged the action of African Unity next month's session gadishu. Comilla, to relieve and to call an emergency meeting as soon as possible.

France

Jingoistic fallout from India's atom blast

From Michael Hornby

Delhi, May 20

The radioactive fallout from India's explosion of a nuclear device last Saturday may have been insignificant, but the political and psychological fallout is certain to be substantial.

A wave of jingoistic emotionism is sweeping the country and nationalist elements have been strengthened in their long-standing advocacy of an independent nuclear weapons capability.

Professor Subrahmanian Sivamani, a member of the Upper House of Parliament representing the right-wing Jan Sangh, said in a speech he published today that India was set on the path of becoming a global power.

The Government's profession of "detached" members was merely a lie, he declared. The country should now give priority to the development of long-range ballistic missiles.

At a press conference in Bombay, Mr H. N. Sekar, the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said further nuclear tests would be considered only after the data from Saturday's explosion had been fully analysed. That might take six months.

Defending the Government's profession of peaceful intent, Mr Sivamani said nuclear explosions could legitimately be used for earth-moving in the construction of dams and canals and for stimulating oil and natural gas in depleted or low-yielding fields.

The site of the nuclear test has still not been announced officially, but informed sources here said it was in the Palkar range of hills in the western part of the Rajasthan desert, about 90 miles from the Pakistan border.

The Foreign Ministry said it was "studying" the strong condemnation of the test by Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, who last night accused India of brandishing the sword of nuclear blackmail. No further comment was available.

Apart from Pakistan, the strongest protest so far has come from Canada which has collaborated with India in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

One reason for Canada's concern is that the plutonium used in the explosion is thought to have been produced by a reactor built more than 10 years ago with Canadian financial and technological assistance.

Canadian diplomatic sources indicated tonight that if this was in the case India would in their view have violated the spirit, if not the letter, of agreements between the two countries. These stipulate that nuclear technology supplied by Canada, including the by-products, should be used only for peaceful purposes.

Canada, the diplomatic sources said, had long made clear that it saw no distinction between nuclear explosions conducted for allegedly peaceful purposes and those carried out with overtly military intent. India had accepted Canadian aid on this basis.

He had made it clear that New Zealand did not consider its own commitment open-ended. "But we feel in view of the present situation we need to stay a little longer."

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Malaysia sees domestic gains in Peking accord

From Our Correspondent

Kuala Lumpur, May 20.

Malaysia's Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, will make an official visit to China from May 26 to June 2, the Government announced today. While in China he will "formalise" an agreement between the two countries to establish full diplomatic relations.

Moves towards this agreement began about two years ago, and it is understood that all outstanding issues have been settled.

The Malaysian Government

is likely to be a

flow of applications for Malaysian citizenship.

Malaysia's second gain, it is calculated, could be the disintegration of the Malayan Communist Party, which is waging a minor guerrilla war in north Malaya. The party is almost entirely ethnically Chinese and it has presented itself as obedient to Chairman Mao Tse-tung. Peking's closer relationship with Kuala Lumpur could disconcert its members and supporters.

Malaysia probably has had to

accept that Taiwan is an integral part of China, and this presumably will lead to the closure of a Taiwan consulate-general here and of the offices of China Airlines.

Singapore is said to be uneasy over Malaysia's decision, because opposition to the ruling People's Action Party is centred among its Chinese-educated population.

Indonesia also fears that a Chinese Embassy in Kuala Lumpur could encourage greater communist parties

to greater activity.

Agence France-Presse.

to greater activity.

</

PORT

acring

Piggott's mounts have form that cannot be lightly dismissed

Jim Snow

Cheltenham Racing Correspondent
nothing is potentially more glorious to man and horse than a rain falls, suddenly and, on the sun-baked ground racecourse, producing conditions at times on the bends and on the straight, skin to the bone.

He has now drawn level with Edward Hyde in second place behind Pat Eddery, denied a more prestigious position by Hyde's walk-over in the last race at Ffosmiford yesterday. Both Eddery and Piggott may be a step or two forward today, Eddery on a winning debut, Piggott on Heavy Plate and Piggott on Major domo in the Capital and Counties Cup.

Acquinas in his four races, two last season and two this, has not quite managed to win, but he has come a long way. He comes from a solid winning family line, Accio, Acquit, a smart sprinter, Accord and Acquinas. At the back end of 1973, as a two-year-old, he was second in the Queen's Trophy, a race he won in 1974, and his mount is his mount.

It is a sobering

for the champion jockey Harry, who has ridden 92 winners

10 days of the season to go, has 100 to his credit, 4,000

since last September.

Lester Piggott's remarkable performance in the rain, and course map moves him this afternoon to Newbury on Friday; drawing blank at The Curragh on Saturday; a victory at Longchamp, on Sunday, at Cheltenham, and Windsor last evening.

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STATE OF GOING (continued): Newmarket: 1. Good to firm. 2. Firm to good. 3. Firm to soft. 4. Firm to good. 5. Firm to good. 6. Firm to good.



Lester Piggott: could now close the gap behind Pat Eddery at the top of the jockeys' championship.

ottingham programme

MAGHITORPE STAKES (2-yo): Selling: £397: 5f

1. THE FLYING CHARIOT (Mr. B. L. Lewis) 6-11. Duxford 2. ST. TURBINE (Mrs. D. L. Lewis) 6-11. Duxford 3. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 4. PREMIER (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 5. NEWTON'S CROWN (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 6. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 7. ST. GEORGE (Mr. W. Thorp) 7-11. Duxford 8. ST. GEORGE (Mr. T. Corlett) 8-11. Duxford 9. ST. GEORGE (Mr. T. Corlett) 8-11. Duxford 10. OTHERS

FLYING HORSE PLATE (3-yo): £345: 1m 40yds

1. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 2. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 3. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 4. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 5. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 6. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 7. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 8. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 9. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 10. OTHERS

CAPITAL AND COUNTIES CUP HANDICAP (3-yo): £1,450: 1m 40yds

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CINDERHILL PLATE (2-yo): £276: 5f

1. BACKFIRE (Mrs. D. Ryan) 6-11. Duxford 2. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 3. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 4. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 5. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 6. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 7. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 8. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 9. ST. GEORGE (Mr. C. P. Hobson) 6-11. Duxford 10. OTHERS

EASTWOOD HANDICAP (3-yo): £590: 6f

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recommending. 4.0 Campus. 4.30 Crown Court.

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PARLIAMENT, May 20, 1974

Ulster strike: Government not seeking confrontation but will preserve essential services

House of Commons

MR ORME, Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office (West, Lab)—We have a detailed statement setting out the circumstances leading to the proclamation yesterday of a state of emergency in Northern Ireland.

He said: A number of roads around Belfast were obstructed today, as were roads in and around some of the towns, including Larne and Bangor. The blocks included trees and hijacked vehicles. Some have already been removed by the security forces and in many cases alternative routes were available. But the net effect has been a disruption of ordinary traffic and considerable inconvenience to parts of the Province, particularly in North and East Belfast.

Mr Len Murray, on behalf of the Trade Union Congress and after consultation with the Northern Ireland Congress, has condemned the actions of the Ulster Workers' Council. He said: "They are a body created to pursue a sectarian policy which is rejected by the trade union movement generally, and their objects and activities have no connexion with the protection of working people or the promotion of their common interests."

He went on to say: "The workers of the greatest part of the workers of Northern Ireland is at risk, and the TUC is in no doubt that they will return to work as soon as they can safely do so."

The House will earnestly hope that those who are bravely standing out against bullying and intimidation will rally the mass of the people of Northern Ireland to the path of reason.

The Government have a duty to preserve law. They will do so. Her Majesty's Forces have been put in a position to help to maintain essential services if necessary. I hope this will not be necessary.

The Government are not seeking a confrontation. But if it is necessary to take action to preserve essential services, then that must be done. Equally all the necessary steps will be taken to maintain law and order.

MR PYM (Cambridgeshire, C)—

This is an attempt at disruption by a minority of people, selected by snatching and intimidation, by intimidation, to force workers to stay away. The disruption is based on a misrepresentation of the Sunningdale communiqué and the present situation in relation to the TUC.

With the House, including Conservative MPs, will stand firm and resolve behind the Constitution Act and support the Government in not allowing the timing of the election or the Government's functions to be dictated by political strife.

Mr Rees has said that he will not be bombed at the conference table. He is right, and he should neither be bullied nor blackmailed there. The House will accept that the Government are not seeking a confrontation.

We hope that no confrontation is forced upon them.

The Government and the Executive should take all possible steps and see that the lives of ordinary

citizens are interfered with as little as possible by these threatening gangs and that they will, if necessary, use troops to preserve essential services.

MR ORME—The Ulster Workers' Council is an odd body, non-elected, and we still do not know many of the members who purport to be active and operational within it. We do know some other people are associated with it, and the people in our view who should not be associated with such a body.

We are not going to negotiate with the UWC. We have listened to what they have to say. What they are asking for is non-negotiable.

MR McNAMARA (Kingston upon Hull, Central, Lab)—Could he spell out the names of the para-military organizations.

MR ORME—The people who have been acting as observers have been the UDA, the UVF and the Orange Volunteers.

It is this misinterpretation which is damaging the situation in Ireland. What people realize are facts they will come to see as being misrepresented by a minority.

The Secretary of State for Defence, in consultation with the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, has taken steps to see that suitable technicians are available if needed and the movement of troops which may be necessary has started.

CAPTAIN ORR (South Down, UUUC)—We welcome what Mr. Orme said about the confrontation. This is probably the most serious situation arising in the whole history of the last four years. It is necessary to guard one's words with the greatest possible care.

The majority at present dislike the concept of a political strike, dislike particularly any idea of intimidating people into such a strike. They understand that a Government should not concede to that kind of pressure.

Not the least possible one may not concede to a strike, one should concede to the result of the ballot box. The people of Northern Ireland wish, through a national assembly, to express views about the Sunningdale agreement because of the conflict of interpretation even within the executive. The majority of people in Northern Ireland deeply regret the need for this strike. The only method of resolving this difficulty is by political means, by involving Assembly elections.

This political use of Assembly elections is the only means of averting a civil war in which the Army would be opposed to the Protestants of Northern Ireland. The Assembly is to be elected by the IRA. We are continually hearing that we must use political means. Those political means are being denied us.

MR ORME—I thank Captain Orr for what he said about not seeking confrontation. I hope that the majority of people will understand that the Government have not sought confrontation but it could be thrown on us if the situation escalates.

If the ordinary people of Northern Ireland were to assert themselves—and there is an indication that they would—then the Government would create the confrontation which he fears could be brought about and which we are trying to avoid.

He mentioned the political aspirations in regard to ordering fresh elections and so forth. That is a genuine issue to the IRA at the moment. They are on their feet and they would create the confrontation which he fears could be brought about and which we are trying to avoid.

MR ORME—I thank Captain Orr for what he said about not seeking confrontation. I hope that the majority of people will understand that the Government have not sought confrontation but it could be thrown on us if the situation escalates.

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1 Town

£3,700 to £5,000

Our South African Associates, Arthur Young & Co., invite applications from recently qualified Chartered Accountants and from persons awaiting the results of their final examination, to work as audit seniors in their Cape Town office.

These positions offer:

- Wide experience in auditing, and involvement in taxation and investigation work
- Comprehensive staff training programme
- Salary of £3,700 for those newly qualified rising to £5,000 depending on experience
- Low taxation
- Assisted passage and generous settling in allowance
- Promotion based purely on merit.

A letter from Cape Town office will be in London on May 28 and May 29, and would like to meet interested applicants. Please write in confidence giving brief career details to:

Clifford Thornton,
Arthur Young
McClelland Moore & Co.,
Moor House, London Wall,
London EC2Y 5HP.
Tel: 01-628 4070 ext. 119

Principal Estates Surveyor

£6,223 (including London Weighting)
essential user car allowance.

is a new third tier post in the Estates & Valuation Department, person appointed will head a Division with responsibility for management and management of the Corporation's estate (mainly housing) for maintenance of buildings, for rating purposes, and for Drawing Office services. He will be expected to lead the post business management section, together with drive and initiative to develop and improve the operations Division.

is one of the largest of the London Boroughs. The area is about 25,000 and the Borough has a total rateable value of £64m. The Corporation has a significant estate from the Town Centre, and industrial estates to golf courses areas, with an annual rent roll exceeding £2m.

Applications are invited from Chartered Surveyors with relevant experience at senior level.

travel cases assistance will be considered for temporary accommodation and grants towards removal expenses.

CROYDON

Further particulars may be obtained from Surveyor's Valuer, London Borough of Croydon, Civic Offices, Fell Road, Croydon CR9 3JY, or telephone 4433, Ext. 2382. Closing date for applications 12th June, 1974.

FITTING EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS

P-A Milan (Established 1910) is setting up a U.K. plant to market their bottling equipment. The new plant must be run by a dynamic and efficient team. We are seeking:

SALES MANAGER
Candidates must have a thorough technical knowledge of speed lines in the bottling industry. He must be able to travel and work long hours and must have first contacts at all levels. Offices will be in central London. We are offering:
Annual Salary between six and seven thousand pounds.
Commission on the total sales of the new U.K. company.
Company car.
First year's salary guaranteed by contract.

SALES ENGINEER
Candidate is also required to have the necessary technical and sales' experience of the industry and be willing to travel and work closely with the Sales Manager running of the organisation.
Annual Salary three thousand five hundred to four thousand pounds.
Plus benefits similar to the Sales Manager.

In writing to Pritchard, Enfield and Tobin (Ref. 23 Great Castle Street, W1).

MANAGER PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

BARIC designs and sells computer systems, and processes customers' work on its own System 4 and 1900 computers at sites throughout the U.K. and Eire. The Company is seeking a Manager for the Personnel and Training Sector. He would propose policy to the M.D., and implement this policy once agreed, with the aim and care of caring for the well-being of staff in their work, and providing optimum conditions for their personal development consistent with BARIC's primary task.

THE COMPANY
Founded 1970, an ICL subsidiary and an associate of Barclays Bank, BARIC is one of the two largest computer bureaux in the U.K. and Eire, 1,000 staff in the U.K. and 1,000 in Eire. Turnover is £2 million. BARIC is profitable and has been steadily growing since 1970. Organised with three operating sectors (area based) supported by strong central services—Personnel, Finance, Financial Control and Accounts, Planning.

THE JOB
The Personnel and Training Manager reports to the M.D., and is responsible for proposing and implementing certain organisational structures, manpower planning; role analysis; and design; appraisals of performance, work and career needs; training; recruitment and conditions of employment. He is a member of BARIC's senior management group and is based in London. His sector has 12 professional staff, 3 reporting directly to him.

BARIC is a company that is doing so much to solve the work problems and needs of its staff. Other staff in London, in collaboration with the Tavistock Institute, are engaged in a process designed to help staff in planning for their work and career needs. The Personnel and Training Manager will be expected to help in guiding this work and through his sector provide a focus for initiating change.

THE MAN
The job requires maturity, a sensitivity to individual, group and organisational needs and an ability to translate this awareness into workable personnel policies. The job is not an easy one; high intelligence and personal qualities are particularly in those aspects which involve changing existing procedures.

The experience necessary is not likely to have been gained before 35. The man appointed will probably have worked as a Personnel Manager and have made significant and positive contributions in the understanding of organisations. It is a job offering an unusual opportunity, as the M.D. wants BARIC to be a leader in developing the right sort of organisation for staff.

Salary negotiable between £5,455-£7,255. Company pension scheme.

The Tavistock Institute has been retained by BARIC to advise on the selection and for an application form and more information please write to:

A. G. R. Bain,
Tavistock Institute of Human
Relations,
120 Queen's Lane,
London, N.W.3,
or call 01-435 7111

SOUTH WALES GENERAL WORKS MANAGER

SALARY AROUND £5,000 PER ANNUM PLUS COMPANY CAR

THE COMPANY

Fast-expanding capital intensive Plastics Company undertaking major expansion. Location South Wales area.

THE JOB

The control and co-ordination of several manufacturing units producing different products.

THE MAN

Probably aged about 40 with proven works management experience, preferably in a medium sized capital intensive operation.

THE FUTURE

Future prospects for advancement to Board and profit sharing are excellent.

BOX NO. 2766 C, THE TIMES.

South Wales PERSONNEL/TRAINING OFFICER

Salary around £4,000 per annum

THE COMPANY

Fast-expanding capital intensive Plastics Company undertaking major expansion. Location South Wales area.

THE JOB

Selection and training of all personnel.

THE MAN

Mid 30 plus. Experienced and preferably qualified in this field.

THE FUTURE

The Company places great importance on these areas as the key to success. Prospects therefore for a Board appointment and profit sharing are excellent.

Box 2765 C, The Times.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY LONDON

An Industrial Relations SECRETARY is required by a National Employers' Organisation in Westminster.

This is a responsible post, involving contact with Government Departments, allied bodies, members and trade unions; Committee and Conciliation Board work; and the preparation of analyses and reports.

Applicants should be aged 30-40; have a degree in law or economics; experience in industrial relations; and an aptitude for high quality written work.

Salary in the range £4,000 to £5,000 depending on qualifications and experience.

Applications, giving full details, to the General Secretary, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, Romney House, Tufton Street, London, SW1P 3DU.

APPOINTMENTS
VACANT
also on
pages
12 and 14

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALER

£12,000+

An established world-wide American bank is seeking a Foreign Exchange Trading Manager for its Singapore branch and affiliate foreign exchange and funding operations. Individual would supervise 5 man trading room.

Inquiries, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be addressed to:

General Manager,
Box 2768 C, The Times.

CJA

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

Scope to head up the total sales function in an overseas territory within the short/medium term.

OVERSEAS SALES NEGOTIATORS

Based—N.E. ENGLAND

EXPANDING INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURER—PROCESS INDUSTRY—T/O CIRCA £10 MILLION

These vacancies are open to candidates aged 24-30, preferably single, who have a minimum of 18 months commercial/industrial experience of conducting business at a senior level. Responsibility will be to the Sales Director for the negotiation, development and servicing of profitable contracts of upwards of £100,000 each, with Shipbuilders and Shipowners in the World markets. A comprehensive 3 month product and field training will be provided, including approximately 3 months in Japan. Candidates must be highly profit orientated, adaptable, resilient and possess a strong commercial streak. Initial basic salary £3,800-£5,000 + bonus + car; contributory pension; free life assurance; assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference OSN3497/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TEL: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX 887374

An interesting appointment for an able administrator who is keen to establish this new and vital operation.

CJRA PERSONNEL AND OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

HOLBORN—LONDON £3,000-£4,000

EXPANDING MEDIUM SIZED FIRM OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

This vacancy calls for candidates aged 40-55 who can demonstrate successful administrative/personnel experience which will have been gained either in the public sector, services, commerce or industry. The selected candidate will be totally responsible to the partners for the smooth running of the office. This overall responsibility will include the recruitment of staff; the control of salaries, staff records, communications, post, print room, catering, library; and the liaison with the landlord and office cleaning contractors. The right man will have a friendly and diplomatic manner, possess a sense of humour, yet operate with the high degree of efficiency expected for this essential function. Initial salary negotiable £3,000-£4,000, pension and life assurance scheme being implemented. Applications in strict confidence under reference POA7803/TT will be forwarded unopened to our client unless you list companies to which they should not be forwarded in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LIMITED

35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH

BARNSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (£7,386-£8,016) (subject to approval)

DEPUTY LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (£5,744 x 133 (3)-£6,143)

The post of Legal and Administrative Officer is a chief officer appointment with responsibility for the management of the administrative, committee and legal sections of the department. Certain staff will also be required to act for the Clerk and Chief Executive Officer but for all aspects of day to day management the responsibility will rest with the officer appointed.

The post of Deputy Legal and Administrative Officer is a senior appointment which will carry responsibility for the management of the legal services and involve attendance at Committees.

Applicants for both appointments must be experienced Solicitors who have had considerable committee and management experience.

Application forms, returnable by the 3rd June, 1974 are obtainable from the Establishment Officer, Town Hall, Barnsley, S70 2TA.

This advertisement appears after consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission for England and applications are restricted to local government staff serving in England (excluding London) or Wales.

A. Bleasby, Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.

Don't miss the opportunity to fill your senior vacancies of £4,000 plus.

Remember each Tuesday and Friday The Times will be publishing the

£4,000 plus Appointments Page

Only £7.10 per single column centimetre

For details, or to book your advertisement,

ring The Times appointments team
01-236 8691

CARPET FINISHING MANAGER

AROUND £10,000 per annum

One of Australia's leading carpet manufacturers are seeking a well qualified and highly experienced finishing manager for a continuous dyeing process for tufted carpet.

The successful applicant will be able to demonstrate a sound record of achievement in both the development and production fields. The position is located in Australia and a generous relocation allowance will be provided.

Interviews will be held in London during the next few weeks and applications giving full details of background and experience should be addressed to:

"FINISHING MANAGER,"
C/o Alexander Fraser and Son Ltd.,
Epworth House, City Road, London, EC1Y 1AP

WESTERN DIVISION OF THE WOODARD CORPORATION

GRENVILLE COLLEGE, BIDEFORD HEADMASTER

The Provost and Chapter of the Western Division of the Woodard Corporation invite applications for the post of Headmaster which will become vacant in September, 1975.

There are at present 320 boys aged from 11-18 years, 55 of whom are day boys. The present Headmaster is a member of S.H.M.L.S.

Candidates are invited to make application not later than 1st July, 1974 and these should be sent to the PROVOST, c/o S. R. PERRATT Esq., GOODLAND BULL & CO., BRIDGWATER HOUSE, CORPORATION STREET, TAUNTON.

from whom all particulars may be obtained. A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed.

City firm with growing shipping practice seeks assistant

SOLICITOR

with two years or more experience in admiralty law who

wishes to extend his experience into the

commercial aspects of

SHIPPING

Applications should be sent to
PRESFIELDSDS
GRINDAL HOUSE
2 NEWGATE STREET
LONDON EC1A 7LH (ref. HSERP

Christie's



George III
silver-gilt
fruit-basket
and cover, by
Joseph
Priestley, 1799.
11 in. diam.
To be sold
tomorrow,
Wednesday,
May 22nd.

TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 21st, at 10.30 a.m.
English Drawings and Watercolours. Catalogue
15p post paid.

TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 21st, at 10.30 a.m.
English and Continental Glass.
Catalogue (2 plates) 25p post paid.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22nd.
Fine English Silver. The Properties of the Executors
of the late Richard James Meade-Fetherstonhaugh,
The Worshipful Company of Mercers, and others.
Catalogue (15 plates) 45p post paid.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22nd at
10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
A Ducal Library Removed from the Continent.
Catalogue (4 plates) 25p post paid.

Sales begin at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated and
are subject to the conditions printed in the relevant
catalogues.

8 King Street St James's London SW1Y 6QT Telephone (01) 839 9060
Telex: 916429 Telegrams: CHRISTIART London S.W.1

alais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels
3th, 29th and 30th May, 1974

min. by Arcimboldi, Carpenter, Coypel, De Gedde,
Girardon, Giusto de Santa Croce, Gobel, Jordens, J. Van De Velde,
Van Kessel, Van Mander, Van der Straet, Claus B. de Schepper Landenbach
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THURSDAY, MAY 23rd at 10.30 a.m.
Fins Claret and White Bordeaux Mainly from
Private Cellars. Catalogue 15p post paid.

THURSDAY, MAY 23rd at 2.30 p.m. and
FRIDAY, MAY 24th at 10.30 a.m.
Pictures by Old Masters. Catalogue 15p post paid.

BANK HOLIDAY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29th
Fine Jewels. The Properties of The Lady Erroll of
Hale, Rear Admiral M. A. McMullen, C.B.E.
The Hon. Mrs. M. J. Price, The late Dame Adelaide
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post paid.

SALES OVERSEAS

IN ITALY, AT THE GRAND HOTEL, ROME

TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 21st at 5 p.m. and
9.30 p.m.

Pictures and Sculpture by Old Masters and
contemporary art. Catalogue (58 plates) £2.00 post paid.

IN AMERICA, AT WINGS AND WHEELS
OVER TEXAS, ARLINGTON, TEXAS

SUNDAY, MAY 26th at 10.30 a.m.

Antique and Classic Cars from the James C. Leake
Collection. Catalogue (70 plates, including 7 in
colour) £2.70 post paid.

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WOODWORK, SURFACES,
An important 3-day sale of
Antique Victorian and
reproductions.

UNIVERSITY, VINTAGE & PLATE,
HORN, GLASS, COPPER,
PICTURES - PRINTS,
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On view 26th May
Illustrated catalogues 160, post paid.
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1,000 sq. ft. up. Offices
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N EXCELLENT PRESIDENT

morally one could imagine a wider margin, but you know in a presidential election it counts is the decision and responsibility".

In these words, M. Giscard d'Estaing himself summed up the main facts about his election as President of the Fifth Republic. There is the vote, which the French electorate is exactly bisected into two camps; and there is the which places supreme in the hands, and sole visibility on the shoulders, of man.

British terms, the closeness of a poll may not seem particularly striking, indeed we may that with fifty per cent of voters behind him M. Giscard d'Estaing derives his authority a larger fraction of his constituency than any in government has done the war. In an age of party governments, France at does not have a minority and looking across the we can also note that President Kennedy was

by an even narrower margin, but you know in a presidential election it counts is the decision and responsibility".

Those who supported M. Giscard d'Estaing were, in essence, those who rejected this vision, and they had good reason to reject it. The Liberal conservatism with which the French economy has been managed by M. Giscard d'Estaing has a striking record of success. When he took over the management of the French economy, France, despite a favourable record of growth, was still only one stage beyond what Britain is today, a weak economy, with inadequate industrial power, poorer than her neighbours. France today is second only to West Germany as a modern prosperous economy, giving her citizens a considerably higher standard of living than ours.

Good record

M. Mitterrand's alliance with the communists did not only frighten the middle classes, though the French communists are indeed still basically Stalinist. They are certainly no friends of liberty. It threatened the French economic record, and despite the current inflation, the record is too good to be dismissed.

To these differences of opinion corresponded, in large measure, differences of age, sex and social status. M. Mitterrand was supported by the majority of male voters, by the majority of all voters under fifty (but, more especially of those under thirty-five), and by seventy per cent of the working class. On these points the two main French opinion polls agree. He might even have won the election if the voting age had been eighteen instead of twenty-one—or if it had been held two years later, at the end of President Pompidou's full term of office. M. Giscard d'Estaing, who takes understandable pride in being the youngest President for nearly eighty years, none the less owes his victory to the older and more conservative groups in French society. He was elected by the wisdom of the old women of France.

That of course does not in any way invalidate his election. But it may represent a handicap for the new President in the actual work of government. He knows that he does not *a priori* enjoy the good will of what Frenchmen like to call the "living forces" of the country—those people on whose work the future of the economy depends. He does not enjoy it, partly because many of them are believers in the socialist ideal which he rejects, and partly because he himself (unlike his

successor) has little sympathy with him. Their choice was, every sense, a political one. Those who supported M. Mitterrand did so because he was the advocate of the working class, of the poorer classes, in that because his election would mean a clear break with the Gaullist regime which ruled France for sixteen years because it held out the hope of a socialist society in the long term, and in the short a more egalitarian one in.

HERE SHOULD BE ROOM FOR AMENDMENT

Government were seeking for a summer election, committee proceedings on the Union and Labour Relations Bill seem liable to provide it will not be a compelling case, and the Prime Minister probably be cautious enough to rise to it, but the opportunity will be there. The

Native Party has little appetite for battle just unless it is to abandon its chance at fulfilling the role

Opposition, it can hardly press further amendments

Bill, which, if they gain

and Scottish Nationalist

will reverse the measure

success than last

in adding a few

of good intentions

that would reprove

submission on Industrial

and retain the ban on

closed shops (where a

has to be a union member

he can get the job he

have already been tabled

positions are supported

Liberals, in principle at

It is easy for a Government to reverse such setbacks

Bill returns to the floor

House. In this Parliament

is against that. Mr

will have the chance

the Conservative Front

have gone to such lengths

him, of declaring that

opposition prevents him

overruling, and seeking an

local mandate before too

wage and price increases

locking in. But he may be

more eager that Mr Heath

election at this stage. Such

the London and Scottish

actions shed on the public

gained a clear advantage

the unions have a strong

in seeing that no risks

until the Bill has

safely into law.

dition, the outcome of the

elections has created

ession, which promises to

one of the legends which

elections, that the voter

out on a party that goes

country without a very

Saving the nation

Industrial Relations Act

as a very good reason

but in February, the

showed that its own

of the matter was far less

it. What it would think

Printing House Square, London, EC4P 4DE Telephone 01-236 2000

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Security in Northern Ireland

From Mr John Biggs-Davison, Conservative MP for Epping Forest

Sir, The IRA and all who aim at an all-Ireland workers' republic that would be Cuban, not Christian in character may be hoping that the atrocities in Dublin and Monaghan bring nearer a sectarian civil war and a revolutionary Protestant

working-class victory.

It is given to their mill as was the acceptance of the Provisionals' demand for the abolition of Parliamentarian Government at Stormont in the Protestant community sees the Council of Ireland as a Trojan horse.

Dublin has failed to meet the terms which were stated in Mr Whitelaw's White Paper to be a definite pre-condition for a council: recognition of the Constitutional status of the North.

It is said that the Government has

good intentions. That we believe. But we fear that if they called a referendum to delete Articles 2 and 3 of the Constitution they would lose it. How much weight should be attached to the Government's intentions?

The Provos and many Dublin

politicians declare that Britain is looking for an opportunity to shed Northern Ireland as if it were a redundant colony. The actions of many Government politicians appear to give substance to that view (Mr Rees's unfortunate letter, and statements by Stanley Orme and Roy Mason), and it is remembered that Mr Wilson himself had a friendly meeting with the leaders of the Provisionals in Dublin last year. So, when the date of February 28 is declared to be irrelevant, and when Mr Rees affects the manner of a colonial administrator, great

prosperous India may well have opened the floodgates to a disastrous world-wide proliferation of nuclear

weapons testing and stockpiling.

It is fervently to be hoped that the

other nuclear-capable nations will

continue to refrain from taking this

fatal step, at least pending the formal

review of the Non-Proliferation

Treaty, scheduled to take place next

year. In the meanwhile the

superpowers' "superpowers"

of the world not to do. Those who knew Pandit Nehru will wonder which of them gave India "greater influence in the world".

Yours faithfully,

JAMES CAMERON,

16 Bindon Road, W12.

May 20.

India as the sixth nuclear power

From Professor B. T. Feld

Sir, The explosion by India of a nuclear device represents an extremely serious blow to world-wide hopes of bringing the nuclear arms menace under control. The facts, that the Indian explosion took place underground (hence not violating the partial test-ban treaty) and that it was allegedly not for the purpose of weapons development, put out for the exploration of "peaceful" uses of nuclear explosions, serve only very slightly to mitigate the serious implications of the Indian decision.

The differences between a nuclear weapon and a peaceful nuclear explosive device are academic at best. Whatever her stated intentions, India must now be counted as the sixth nuclear power, and the first to join the "club" since the coming into force of the Treaty of 1968 on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. By discarding the restraints that have been voluntarily assumed by the twenty-odd "civilian nuclear powers" who, while retaining the capacity to produce nuclear weapons, have therefore agreed not to do so, India may well have opened the floodgates to a disastrous world-wide proliferation of nuclear

weapons testing and stockpiling.

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superpowers' "superpowers"

of the world not to do. Those who knew Pandit Nehru will wonder which of them gave India "greater influence in the world".

Yours faithfully,

B. T. FELD,

Pugwash Conferences on Science and

World Affairs,

60 Great Russell Street, WC1.

May 20.

From Mr James Cameron

Sir, India's Prime Minister has done

what her father bitterly pleaded with

the world not to do. Those who knew

Pandit Nehru will wonder which of

them gave India "greater influence in the world".

Yours faithfully,

JAMES CAMERON,

16 Bindon Road, W12.

May 20.

ment must provide for a substantial reduction of the vast deployments of strategic nuclear weapons, as well as adopting measures for bringing the current Soviet-American race in new weapons technologies under control; the tremendous risks of "catastrophic" atomic bombs deployed in Europe and aboard aircraft carriers on all the oceans must be reduced appreciably. Any remaining hope for continuing restraint on the part of the nuclear-capable nations depends crucially on the rapid achievement of meaningful agreements for nuclear arms reductions by the superpowers.

In this critical situation, when the world approaches rapidly the brink of nuclear anarchy, no individual or nation can stand aloof. As a vitally concerned party, Britain, together with all other peace-loving nations, has the right, the opportunity and, indeed, the responsibility to exert all her power and influence to prevent the rapid catastrophe in Ireland. The majority of the people of Northern Ireland want to bring home to the rest of the United Kingdom, and the majority of the people of the Republic of Ireland, that the Non-Proliferation Treaty, scheduled to take place next year, in the meanwhile, will be implemented by the nuclear "superpowers" of the world not to do. Those who knew Pandit Nehru will wonder which of them gave India "greater influence in the world".

Yours faithfully,

JAMES CAMERON,

16 Bindon Road, W12.

May 20.

From Mr George W. Lee

Sir, Surely the principal lesson to be learnt from the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the deeply disturbing situation prevailing (at that time) at the South Ockendon Hospital, and from similar inquiries conducted in the recent past relating to Ely and Farleigh hospitals, is that the remedy cannot be found simply by yielding to widespread calls for the injection of more resources of money and manpower into hospitals for the mentally subnormal.

As Mrs Castle has rightly sought to make plain, one of the central problems is to reduce the intolerable overcrowding so often existing in these hospitals. This could readily be brought about were local authorities enabled, through adequate grant aid, to carry on their existing plans to provide residential schemes as necessary alternatives to institutional care; and at the same time to build up those supportive welfare services which are now recognized as a pre-requisite, if those who are at present suitable for discharge from hospital are to live happy and useful lives in the community.

But more than this, the committee's condemnation of the "narrow view of clinical autonomy", leading to the assumption by the hospital consultants concerned of "authority over virtually the whole lives of their patients", clearly points to the need for the urgent re-examination of the present approach to the problem of caring for those retarded persons who remain in hospital.

We need to remember that, contrary to popular misconception, subnormality as such is not an illness but a state of arrested development, and that the logic of the recognition of this important fact would seem to call for the much greater involvement of other professional disciplines apart from doctors and nurses.

It might confidently be expected that psychologists, educationists, vocational and recreational specialists, through the exercise of their professional techniques, would be able greatly to enrich the quality of life in hospitals for the subnormal, and so benefit not only the patients themselves but also the nurses in their wholly admirable struggle to care for them.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE W. LEE, Director,

British Association for the Retarded,

17 Pembroke Square, W1.

May 17.

From Mr David Kidd

Sir, Does Mr Louis Blom-Cooper (May 16) know of any evidence relating to which the penalty attached to which has clearly affected its rate? The validity of capital punishment, as of any other, resides in the degree of guilt incurred by the actual perpetrators of past crimes not in the degree of susceptibility to fear of potential perpetrators of future crimes.

The point is judges and courts administer justice: it is the function of educationists in the widest sense to prevent crime. The logic of the deterrence theory of punishment leads, as the more consistent of its adherents realize, to the view all punishment

ITALSIDER IN 1973

Q Finsider Group

The General Meeting of Shareholders in ITALSIDER was held at the company's head office in Via Corsica 4, Genoa, on 30th April under the chairmanship of Enrico Redaelli Spreafico. The shareholders unanimously approved the reports by the Board of Directors and the Committee of Auditors, as well as the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account at 31st December, 1973.

ITALSIDER's trading results during the previous year were satisfactory. The company's higher earnings that had been made possible by the more favourable market situation and its increased production, despite losses due to strikes during the first quarter, helped to offset the sharp rises in all costs and to create a profit margin.

Following L. 102,900 million provision for depreciation, the year ended with a profit of L. 19,800 million which, together with other balance sheet available funds, fully covered losses during previous years.

In 1973 ITALSIDER produced 9,141,000 metric tons of steel, 44% of total national output, while its turnover was L. 1,082,500 million.

The company's marketing policy was to satisfy the requirements of Italian industry to the extent possible: 90.5% of rolled steel was delivered to the home market, compared with 83.2% in 1972 and 79.9% in 1971. Deliveries to the Italian market rose by 21% over the preceding year, while exports fell by 38%. Prices on the internal market were held at levels that were generally lower than the average in outside countries.

Substantial new plant was constructed and commissioned in all factories, in particular in Taranto where works that will double the size of the iron and steel complex are due to be virtually completed in 1974. In all its production units, ITALSIDER is heavily committed towards finding a solution to ecological problems and improving working conditions.

On 31st December last year the company employed 49,000. The Directors' report stated that, following settlement of the dispute on the renewal of the national engineering workers' contract, an additional agreement has also been reached on a supplementary contract between the company and its workers. ITALSIDER has concentrated its efforts on the vocational training of those in its employ, keeping them abreast of the latest developments.

Through continuous consultation with the unions, it has embarked upon concrete measures in this field under the new structure for its work force. The basic features of organisational reform have also been introduced, the aim being to achieve closer participation and maximum decentralisation of responsibilities.

Despite the general situation in which costs are constantly rising, especially the price of raw materials, the commissioning of new plant and more intensive use of recently installed equipment should enable ITALSIDER to compete increasingly effectively with the leading world iron and steel industries and to satisfy the growing need for steel in Italy, under what is hoped will be normal production conditions.

Following the resignation of Tullio Masturzo and Tullio Torchiani from the Board and the death of Domenico Taccone, Sanzio Dalmati, Prof. Salvatore Guidotti and Licio Quaranta were nominated by the General Meeting by acclaim as members of the Board to which they had already been co-opted.

The Meeting was attended by shareholders holding or representing 214,300,056 shares, equivalent to 82% of the share capital.

Many of the shareholders spoke in the course of the Meeting and replies to the questions raised were given by the Chairman, Enrico Redaelli Spreafico, and the Managing Director, Luigi Pittaluga.

LILLEY GROUP
Pre-tax profits top £1 million
Confident of future

RESULTS
Turnover for the past year was higher by 37.6% and profits before tax increased by 70.5%. The dividend is the maximum permitted and a one-for-two scrip issue is proposed.

PROSPECTS
The Company has been quick to take advantage of the tremendous upsurge in the demand for civil engineering work associated with the discovery and exploitation of oil and natural gas in the North Sea. The current level of the order book will ensure a further increase in turnover this year and the future of the group is viewed with confidence.

F J C LILLEY LIMITED
CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS
The Annual General Meeting will be held in Glasgow at 12 noon on Tuesday 4th June 1974.

Marine engineers call for state finance to back seabed technology

By Roger Vielny
Energy Correspondent

A British oceanic authority to coordinate and stimulate the development of the marine engineering industry was suggested yesterday by the British National Committee on Ocean Engineering (BNOE).

The suggestion comes in evidence to the study group set up by the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology to investigate national policy on seabed engineering.

The development of underwater engineering techniques has been pushed into prominence by the discovery of offshore oil reserves in areas where the water is too deep for conventional production methods.

Several solutions to the problems are being developed but, as yet, there is no coordinated policy.

BNOE envisages that the

authority would be a statutory board supported by both the state and the marine engineering industry. The Government should allocate an annual budget in the region of £125m for the "support and development of Britain's participation in marine activities" matched by a similar amount from industry, it adds.

The £250m was related to the present rates of investment in these activities and the need to develop "big technology". At the head of the authority would be a prominent figure with at least as great a political and business stature as the chairman of the nationalised industries.

He would have ready access to the Prime Minister and other senior ministers.

Overall responsibility for the authority would rest with the Secretary of State for Industry. The Government would provide a direct income for the organisation and give them the impetus needed to make progress.

come from other Government departments or bodies—both private and public—for whom work was undertaken by the authority.

In its evidence the committee said: "While the principal aim of the BNOE must be to promote the interests of professional engineers, and through them the public at large, we find in the field of ocean activities a situation which can only be improved by other actions of the Government to provide a framework within which engineers can work for the benefit of the community as a whole.

Seabed engineering was an extension of several existing branches of engineering in new inter-disciplinary groupings, often on scales greater than had been encountered on land. There was the need to establish broad new interfaces to bring together the resources required and give them the impetus

needed to make progress.

Rail-oriented Tunnel aim scorned by MP

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

This Government does not have money in abundance for "grandiose projects of national prestige" such as the Channel Tunnel, Mr Leslie Hockfield, MP, Labour's transport specialist, said yesterday. He questioned current attempts to help British Rail by making the project more rail-oriented.

"It is a little late in the day to promote the Channel Tunnel as the great saviour of British Railways," he told the eastern section of the Road Haulage Association in Ipswich.

"The minister told the House a month ago that all the figures were being reexamined with a view to making the whole thing more rail-oriented. But I don't see how that can happen.

"Our treaty with the French

forbids the tunnel operating authority to discriminate between road and rail traffic and most of the estimates show that carrying cars and lorries on the "rolling underwater motorway" will be more profitable than straight train traffic. The Channel Tunnel Co., dominated by Rio Tinto Zinc, is in this to help the railways; they're in it for the money. And a taxpayer's guarantee makes sure they don't lose out."

Financial stringency and the decision to put things like housing first meant there would be little money for transport either road or rail—under this government, Mr Hockfield said.

Meanwhile the great debate still rages within the Labour movement on how the objective of a "coordinated, integrated transport system" should be achieved.

Insurance men say EEC 'vital for our future'

A strong plea for Britain's continued membership of the European Community Market came yesterday from Mr Francis Perkins, president of the Corporation of Insurance Brokers.

"The choice as I see it is either for Britain to throw its full weight into building a United States of Europe, or to face the possibility of becoming the peasants of Europe."

Investigations had shown that the growth of insurance kept in line with the pace of economic growth. "If the British economy were to decline—as I believe it would if we came out of the Community—then we are condemning ourselves to a reduced rate of business at home and an inability to retain our position in world markets," he said.

"I believe that our continued membership of the Community is utterly vital to our future

Mr Perkins, who was addressing the CIB's annual meeting in London, said he saw the European Commission as "persuader" of governments. "It cannot, need not and, indeed, must not accept or expect industrial, commercial, legal or fiscal changes by individual governments for which there is no political will."

Mr Perkins stressed the importance of the British insurance industry to the national economy, as evidenced by its £424m contribution to invisible income in 1972.

Recent research had shown that more than £1,000m a year in premium income from overseas flows into the United Kingdom markets as a result of insurance brokers' activities.

"I believe that our continued membership of the Community is utterly vital to our future

slide forward and down in his seat in a crash, even if he is wearing a safety belt. This can mean that his knees are smashed on the dashboard.

Ford now proposes that all seats should be built in bucket form with the central part lower than the front and have a built-in barrier to forward slide in a crash.

This barrier takes the form of a deformable bar of expanded metal which is padded

Patent news

Ford's Hovercraft principle for ship repairs

The British Hovercraft Corporation suggests in BP 1,349,093 that the basic hovercraft principle may be used to facilitate the repair of large ships, such as oil tankers, in dry dock.

When such a ship has a damaged skin on part of its hull bottom, a repair unit is positioned beneath and alongside that area in dry dock. The unit, which weighs about 1,000 tons, is provided with large skirts and is raised slightly off the ground in bucket fashion by air pumped under high pressure into the space defined by the skirts.

The floating repair unit can

now be moved crabwise until directly under the damaged area of the hull. Lift bags, like large inflatable cushions, in collapsed state inside the skirt are then inflated under extremely high pressure to raise the repair unit 6ft or so upwards against the damaged hull.

Mr Sheppard believes that

the answer is to mount the cylinders along the vehicle length, but with the rear cylinder slanted upward and rearward below the front end of the saddle. The front cylinder, he says, should be slanted downward and forward below the level of the rear cylinder.

Adrian Hope

slide forward and down in his seat in a crash, even if he is wearing a safety belt. This can mean that his knees are smashed on the dashboard.

Ford now proposes that all seats should be built in bucket form with the central part lower than the front and have a built-in barrier to forward slide in a crash.

This barrier takes the form of a deformable bar of expanded metal which is padded

Mr Francis Sheppard, of Osby, Leicestershire, in BP 1,349,093 concedes that conventional four-stroke motor cycle engines of the opposed cylinder type (with cylinder pairs arranged oppositely end-to-end and the crankshaft between) are a problem to mount correctly.

If mounted horizontally, along the vehicle, the rear cylinder is inclined to the cylinder axis; if mounted horizontally across, one like the cylinder heads are exposed to damage and create unbalancing reaction.

Mr Sheppard believes that

the answer is to mount the cylinders along the vehicle length, but with the rear cylinder slanted upward and rearward below the front end of the saddle. The front cylinder, he says, should be slanted downward and forward below the level of the rear cylinder.

Adrian Hope

Business appointments

Mr R. Thornton as Debenhams' chief executive

Mr R. C. Thornton has been elected to the board of Debenhams and will become chief executive of the group on July 1. [Business diary, page 231]

Mr R. F. Nicholas has been made managing director of the Midland Electric Manufacturing Co.

Mr Alec Russell joined the board of the International Group.

Mr S. R. Cox and Mr D. J. Welch have become executive directors of Bankers Trust International and Mr C. M. Cancl Jr and Mr H. P. Reddy are to be non-executive directors.

Mr W. B. Rowland has become managing director of the Hamlyn Publishing Group's trade book division and Mr R. J. Chopping has been appointed managing director.

Viscount Runciman of Doxford, chairman of Walter Runciman & Co., has been elected chairman of the British Hallmarking Council.

Mr M. N. Wharton, partner in Sylman, Marland & Co., was named as secretary.

Mr Ben Franklin has become a director of Daisyleaf Potatoes.

Mr Geoffrey Farrington, chairman and managing director of the British Throwers Association, has succeeded Mr Tom Fraser, managing director of Chapman Fraser.

Mr Owen Green, managing director of BTR, has been made president of the British Rubber Manufacturers' Association.

He succeeds J. F. Swannborough, managing director of the Avon Rubber Co. who retires as president after 20 years.

Mr D. Wilson, of Wales Ltd, has been elected chairman of the British Electrical Systems Association, and Mr M. T. Gilbert, of Giffels Conduits, has been chosen as vice-chairman.

Mr West has been named managing director of the Property Equities and Life Assurance Co.

Mr Bill Lynch, seconded from Irish Shipping, has been made chief executive of Seashore, the consortium to service Irish oil and gas exploration by P & O together with the Fitzalan Industrial group and Irish Shipping. The other directors are Sir Basil Goulding (chairman), Mr W. J. Milne (Fitzalan) and Mr E. R. Kelly (P & O). Mr E. Redmond Gallagher and Mr D. Hodges (Irish Shipping).

Mr G. Fancourt and Mr H. R. Hartson have joined the board of Heywood Williams, technical director and personnel director respectively.

Mr W. L. Mathew has become managing director of Nott Brodrick Co. Mr A. R. Porter (managing director), Mr B. Kirk (construction) and Mr J. A. Grunberg (engineering) are the other directors.

Mr L. Fox and Mr R. W. Lowcock (directors of E. Kirk (Construction)), Mr B. E. Rasche (chairman of Cessna Aircraft Co. of Wichita, Kansas) will serve on the board and the executive committee.

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited

The Annual General Meeting of Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited was held yesterday in London. The Chairman, Mr F. E. P. Sandlands, addressing shareholders commented on the 1974 first quarter's results. He said:

Our net written Fire, Accident and Marine premiums are £192 million against £159 million for the first quarter of last year but the two figures are not strictly comparable because this year we are consolidating the figures of "Delta-Lloyd" which has contributed just over £13 million of premiums. There is an underwriting loss for the first quarter of this year of £4.5 million, which includes a loss of £300,000 from "Delta-Lloyd", against £6.8 million last year.

Investment income contributes £16.1 million, which includes £1.8 million from "Delta-Lloyd", against £11.5 million last year. Life profits and our share of associated company profits amount to £1.1 million compared with £1.3 million last year. After deducting loan interest and minorities the pre-tax profit comes out at £8 million against £2.7 million a year ago. After providing for taxation the net profit is £4.5 million against £1.8 million and earnings per share are 2.22p against 9p.

These much better results are due first to an improvement in our underwriting experience in most parts of the world though in Canada the Fire experience has deteriorated; and we have taken a more cautious view of our current Australian results than we did a year ago and have not drawn upon the provision for 1974 losses in that country that we made in the accounts for the year 1973. While there is an underwriting loss in the United States which is usual in the first quarter, our experience there is substantially unchanged.

The second reason for our better results is that investment income is continuing to benefit from the prevailing high interest rates and also from the sales of U.S. Equities early in 1973 and the re-investment of the proceeds in short term bonds.

The results for the first quarter of any year should not be regarded as a guide to those for the year as a whole but it is nonetheless satisfactory to report that we have made good start in 1974.

I have already paid tribute in my Review of last year's results to our management and staff throughout the world. Mr. Dunlop and his senior management team, both here in head office and in our operating divisions in the many countries where we do business, bear a very heavy burden of responsibility and a formidable heavy work load. It is due to their tireless efforts and determination that the extremely creditable results which we have had before us to-day are largely due and I know the shareholders will wish me to thank them all on their behalf.

Results for the three months ended 31st March 1974

The following are the estimated and unaudited results of the Company for the three months to the 31st March 1974 together with comparative figures for the same period to the 31st March 1973 and the actual results for the year 1973.

3 months to 31 March 1974	3 months to 31 March 1973	Year 1973	
(Estimate)	(Estimate)	(Actual)	
£m	£m	£m	
Net Written Premiums Fire, Accident and Marine	191.7	159.3	
Underwriting Fire, Accident and Marine	(-14.5)	(-16.8)	(-15.5)
Investment Income	16.1	11.5	59.5
Life Assurance Profits	3	7	2.7
Share of Associated Company's Profits	3	6	2.6
Trading Profit	12.7	6.0	59.3
Loan Interest Minorities	4.5	3.1	15.5
	2	2	.7
4.7			

For the future: new investment, greater security of employment, bigger exports

Addressing stockholders at the 47th Annual General Meeting of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, held in London on May 20th, the Chairman, Mr. Jack Callard, said: "You will have received the Annual Report for 1973 and I do not need to add much in the way of general comment on a very successful year—the best in ICI's history."

"Group profits speak for themselves: at £211 million before tax they were more than double those in 1972, and by a still way the highest we have ever achieved. There are two reasons: this because of inflation, this is less than it seems, and that one result cannot be reflected—because of counter-inflation legislation—in a dividend increase of more than five per cent over that paid last year."

INVALUABLE STRENGTHS

"For virtually the whole year the tide was going our way, with demand for our products running at a very high level in the United Kingdom, and throughout the world as a whole. We were able to turn this situation to good account because the policies and investments of previous years had given us invaluable strengths."

"We had the production capacity we needed, with nearly all plants working smoothly near their designed rate of output or above it."

"We had the markets: our spread of manufacturing interests overseas, and our world-wide export outlets meant, while still serving customers in this country, we could benefit from the higher prices and opportunities elsewhere. More than half our profits and fifty-seven per cent of our sales were made overseas, and our exports rose by thirty-six per cent. To Common Market countries they increased by sixty-three per cent, and, whereas we had to claim this as a result of joining the EEC, the figure should be of interest to anyone who doubts the value to industry of Britain's membership."

"We had the products—the outcome of a vigorous research and capital programme. And we had the human resources—people of many skills and nationalities, progressively accounting for higher output per head and narrowing the productivity gap between ICI and the best of its competitors."

"These strengths are worth emphasising now because they will continue to be important to the Group's prosperity. When I talk of the Group's prosperity, I am not thinking just of the dividends we pay or the salaries we earn. I am thinking also of the jobs we provide, our contribution to the United Kingdom's national revenue, and our contribution to the balance of payments—a net £22 million last year. I am thinking, too, of the massive research effort we must mount in order to discover products such as our heart drugs, which have brought to some millions of people throughout the world the chance of a prolonged and more active life. I am pleased that, in these ways, the Com-

pany has contributed to the increase in wealth and health of this country and of the many countries in which we operate. The performance of our companies in Europe, Canada, the United States, Australasia and elsewhere has paralleled our activities here."

CASH POSITION

"I should like to comment on financial matters. Apart from the record profits, the return on assets employed was also a record at eighteen per cent."

"The charge for taxation, at £130 million, was considerably more than in 1972 because of the greater profits and higher tax rate. Creditors, too, in respect of Government grants were little changed. After taxation and grants, and after allowing for the share of profits applicable to minorities, and for dividends, including the profit-making paid to ICI ordinary stockholders, was £103 million. This was almost exactly double the 1972 figure, and stockholders could quite reasonably have looked for significantly higher dividends, but, as I mentioned earlier, we are not permitted to increase them by more than five per cent over 1972's level of 14p (gross). You will know that the second dividend, paid on 5th April, at the rate of 5.25p per share, was declared at a second interim because this Annual General Meeting had to be postponed and the Board wanted stockholders to receive their dividends at the normal time; you will be asked later in the Meeting to confirm it as the final dividend for the year."

"In the Group's cash position during the year, our requirements for new fixed capital expenditure and other investments amounted to £146 million. That was somewhat below recent levels, but the amount needed for additional working capital, £96 million, was considerably greater, largely because of the increased trading activity. These cash requirements were more than met from the funds generated directly by trading operations—that is to say, retention plus depreciation. Taking into account other miscellaneous receipts and the proceeds of modest new borrowings overseas, the Group's liquid resources increased by £13 million to nearly £200 million. With capital expenditure in 1974 expected to be more than £200 million, and with the inevitable need for more working capital, our liquid position at the beginning of this year is a significant strength."

NEW INVESTMENT

"Our assessment of the future market for many of our major products suggests a continually increasing demand, which calls for further investment. This seems a good moment to reiterate a simple economic truth—the direct relationship between profit and investment. The force of this often seems to be forgotten by people who create opinions in



this country without necessarily being close to the business world. In 1971, our profit before tax stood at £130 million, and in the following year we sanctioned new plants at a level of £93 million. After improved profits in 1972, our sanctions last year totalled £180 million; and this year, after record profits in 1973, we are, following a recent review of the capital programme, now planning to sanction expenditure of approximately £300 million—an increase of £50 million on the figure which I gave at our Press Conference in March."

"Governments are always interested in investment by industry, because it means growth and more jobs. I can assure the Government—future ones of whatever party—that in this Company a better profit performance leads to bigger and better investment plans. This I think brings me to the point when I ought to define more precisely what I mean by profit."

IMPACT OF INFLATION

"We are living in inflationary times—and all of us know only too well how quickly a £1 note seems to buy less and less. Inflation affects your Company just as much as it affects every one of us; let me try to explain as simply as I can the impact of inflation on the results for 1973."

"You will know that most companies' accounts are drawn up on what is termed the historical cost basis. This, quite simply, means that all past expenditure is recorded as the number of pounds and pence actually spent and all receipts are similarly recorded as the number of pounds and pence actually received. This sounds all right until you remember that the biggest single item of past expenditure which affects this year's accounts is the money spent in earlier years on fixed assets, mainly buildings, plant and equipment. In the accounts, this expenditure is deducted from profit over a period of years corresponding to the working life of the assets and is called depreciation. But, because this depreciation is based on the out-of-date past cost of the plants and the cost of new plants is rising rapidly, the total sums set aside as depreciation are now too small to provide for the replacement of the plants when they are worn out. If depreciation is understated, then profits must be overstated. This means that the profit retained in the business—the level of which may appear to be abnormally high—has got to be sufficient not only to finance some element of growth of the business but also to meet the heavy additional cost of replacing obsolete assets."

"Moreover, because the assets are shown in the Balance Sheet at historical cost, the profits of the year, when expressed as a percentage of those assets, give a figure which is artificially high. It is essential that we do not delude ourselves when looking at such figures; the proper comparison is, therefore, between the profits of the year, which are in current pounds, and the cost in current pounds of replacing the assets which have earned those profits rather than with what the assets happened to have cost us years ago. To give you some indication of what the 1973 figures would look like if adjusted, we estimate first, that the £111 million Group profits before tax would have been some fifty millions of pounds less, and second, the profitability of the business, shown as eighteen per cent on page 39 of the Annual Report, would have been several

percentage points lower. Bearing in mind the present cost of new money, you will see that in real terms our 1973 profitability is no more than adequate for the future prosperity of the business."

"Inflation also affects working capital, that is broadly the raw materials we hold for use in our productive processes. When raw material prices are rising, we can only replace those we use at higher cost, and so have to employ more cash."

"But the problem does not stop there. Because our business is growing, the volume of raw materials we have to carry is increasing all the time, so that still more cash is required. This extra cash has to come from profits retained in the business—yet another need for adequate profits."

"The accountancy profession has recently issued a provisional accounting standard encouraging public companies to publish supplementary statements showing what the results would be after adjusting for inflation. The standard is called 'provisional' because a Government committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Francis Sandilands with a wide remit to enquire into whether and by what method company accounts should be adjusted for inflation. This committee is actively collecting evidence, but it is not expected to report for some time. I believe that we, as a company, have a duty to ensure that the full effects of inflation are brought home to all who are interested in the profitability and viability of industry, although there are differing views about the best way to do this. Your Board will be giving the most careful thought to this problem during the coming months."

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS

IN 1974

"You will want me now to give you some idea of our prospects for 1974. I am glad to tell you that our progress has been maintained. Our first quarter results have just been delivered to the Stock Exchange and I will give you the essential figures as published by the Board this morning. Total sales were £661 million, that is thirty-six per cent higher than in the first quarter last year; sales in the United Kingdom were £273 million, an increase of twenty-four per cent, and those overseas were £388 million, a forty-five per cent increase. Profits before tax were £122 million, and this compares with £63 million for the corresponding quarter of last year and £92 million for the fourth quarter. Exports from the United Kingdom increased most of all and totalled £154 million, far and away the highest figure in the history of the Company. My earlier remarks about the effects of inflation apply with even greater force to these first quarter results."

"The important thing about these results is that they show how we have been able to benefit from our world-wide business and so to ride adverse conditions at home. Our market here, although it remained surprisingly good, was restricted by the energy crisis and three-day week, but we have many other markets; and because we had our own electrical generating capacity for a large part of our needs, we could maintain a high volume of output at home to supply these markets."

"As for the rest of 1974, the picture is far from clear. It is impossible to predict with any certainty the precise level of demand for our products, both at home and abroad, and our prosperity is dependent on the maintenance of

high output. We are concerned particularly that world trade stays at a high level and that the volume of trade is not adversely affected by the financial problems resulting from the higher prices of oil and other raw materials. One certainty is that our bill for raw materials will be higher than last year's—by about £180 million in the United Kingdom alone. We shall hope to recover these extra costs in higher selling prices at home and overseas, but there is no guarantee of this. I spoke last year about the disparity between the prices we could charge in the United Kingdom, restricted by the Government's counter-inflation legislation, and the prices we could get overseas. Nothing has happened to alter this situation—in fact, for many products the disparity has grown as free market prices have climbed. Our current investment plans have been made on the assumption that prices here cannot be held below world prices for much longer, but, if the distortion is allowed to continue, it is bound to affect our plans."

INCREASED COSTS

"A large part of the increase in raw materials costs will be accounted for by oil, which has quadrupled in price since mid-1973. Although we have not been seriously hampered so far by shortage of oil for feedstock or fuel, there is still some uncertainty about supplies. In the longer term—and I must emphasise that I am not talking now of this year, or even next—we should have an assured source for at least part of our supplies. We have a twenty-six per cent share in the Burman Oil Company consortium which has recently announced a find of commercial quantities of oil in the North Sea off the Shetland Isles, and while much remains to be done before we can benefit, I must say that this news is most encouraging."

"The March Budget has raised the cost of many services such as electricity and transport, and of employers' National Insurance contributions; it has also increased the direct burden of Corporation Tax and diminished our cash flow because of increased Advance Corporation Tax payments. Changes are also being considered in the legislation affecting wages and salaries, and I must remind you that we are only permitted to pass on part of any increase in remuneration costs in our selling prices."

CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMY

"These are some of the factors and possibilities that must be taken into account when considering our performance during the remainder of 1974. The year has started well, and we believe that overall it will be a good one. However, views differ over the level of trade generally during the second half of this year. We are optimistic about the future, and we have already sanctioned a number of major projects this year, despite the uncertainty which the Government has created for private industry."

"Over the years, ICI has made an ever-increasing contribution to the national economy and, if left to get on with the job, I believe it will continue to do so, providing new investment, and hence greater security of employment, and even bigger export earnings."

DIRECTORATE

"Turning now to the Board, there have been several changes since our last meeting. March saw the retirement after long service of Sir Michael Clapham, one of our Deputy Chairmen, and Mr. George Whiting, an executive Director. We shall miss the advice and experience of both. Sir Michael's services as President of the Confederation of British Industry were recognised last year by the award of an OBE. In January this year Mr. G. D. A. Klijnsma was appointed a non-executive Director. Mr. Klijnsma is Chairman of Unilever N.V. and a Vice-Chairman of Unilever Limited, and we are fortunate to have the benefit of his advice. We must also congratulate him on receiving an Honorary KBE this year. More recently, Mr. Robert Haslam, previously Chairman of Fibres Division, has joined the Board as an executive Director."

TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES

"Finally, I know you will join me in congratulating the Group's employees throughout the world for their part in achieving last year's splendid results. I believe we should also take this opportunity to say a special word of thanks to those in the United Kingdom; their willingness to improvise and to put up with all sorts of difficulties and discomforts, was the crucial factor in bringing us so successfully through the state of emergency earlier this year."



First three months' results 1974

Unaudited figures of trading results			
1973	Year	1974	
First Quarter	£ millions	First Quarter	£ millions
467	2166	Sales to external customers	661
63	311	Profit before Taxation and Grants	122
37	157	After providing for Depreciation	40
-22	-112	Taxation and Grants	-54
2	9	Regional Development grants	4
43	208	Profit after Taxation and Grants	72
-4	-24	Applicable to minorities	-5
39	184	Profit after Taxation and Grants applicable to ICI Ltd.	67

Group sales in the first quarter of 1974 amounted to £661 million which is 36% higher than in the corresponding quarter last year. Sales in the U.K. increased from £226 million to £273 million (up 24%) and those overseas from £207 million to £388 million (up 45%). The job value of exports rose from £93 million in the first quarter of 1973 to £154 million in the current quarter (up 66%); this included exports to EEC which rose by 95%. Thus, the substantial increase in Group sales was due mainly to sales made overseas both from local manufacture and from U.K. exports.

Similarly about two-thirds of the record Group profits in the first quarter arose from business overseas, especially exports from the U.K., on which margins were substantially higher than at home sales. Demand in the U.K. was somewhat restricted by the energy crisis and the three-day week but helped by our own electrical generating capacity, output was maintained at a high volume, thus enabling us to increase supplies to overseas markets.

The following table summarises the quarterly sales and profits before taxation.

Group sales	Group profit before tax
£ millions	£ millions
1973 - First quarter 467	63
Second quarter 527	74
Third quarter 551	82
Fourth quarter 591	92
2,166	311

1974 - First quarter

The charge for taxation in the first quarter of 1974 consists of £40 million of corporation tax, £12 million overseas tax and £5 million of tax on principal associated companies, less credits of £4 million for investment grants.

Process plant order boom predicted

By Peter Hill

Huge investment in process plant is likely over the next three years, according to forecasts made yesterday. The Process Plant Working Party of the National Economic Development Office says it expects investment to exceed by £50m a year the 1966-68 boom period.

A preliminary report by the working party says that investment in plant by United Kingdom process industries—including oil exploration and production—is likely to reach about £700m annually at late 1973 prices, while expressed in constant 1970 prices, investment would total £550m compared with £500m in the previous peak period.

But, serious concern has been

expressed at the shortage of skilled labour in the process plant industry. There is a desperate need for a substantial increase in the number of qualified scientists, engineers, draughtsmen and other technicians, it was stated.

In the previous "shake-out" in the industry, thousand of workers left for new jobs while as many as 35 process plant suppliers either went out of business, or moved into more stable areas.

Commenting on the shortage of skilled labour, Sir Frederick Warner, the working party's chairman, said: "We need 20,000 more men—you tell me where we are going to get them from."

The working party said the forecasts might understate the long-term demand, since they

did not take account of development of oil and gas fields which had yet to be proved commercial. In the shorter term there could be difficulty in achieving the increased levels of expenditure, it was stated.

It stressed that the increase in forecast expenditure was mainly caused by a big upward revision of chemical industry forecasts, oil exploration and production and production of gas from the Frigg field.

On the chemical industry's plans, the report points to a level of investment at current prices of £172m this year, rising to £184m next year and £178m in 1976. It indicated a continuation of the four to five-year cyclical pattern of investment.

Investment in plant for offshore oil exploration and production last year at £110m was

£55m lower than forecast, but the working party said expenditure this year was forecast at between £180m and £220m.

Expenditure is expected to remain high until 1977, followed by a decline, although further oil discoveries could lead to expenditure being spread into 1978 and beyond.

Expenditure by the gas industry is expected to be 60 per cent higher between 1974-77 than forecast a year ago, while investment by the British Steel Corporation—which was 20 per cent below forecast levels last year—is also expected to fall below previous forecasts.

Figures published by the Bank of Italy show a rise in the net official reserves from 2,800,800m lire at the end of February to 3,594,500m lire at the end of March.

The improvement, however, appears on the basis of the information provided to have been due to drawing on standby facilities from the International Monetary Fund.

Support facilities were also provided by other European Community central banks during March to the extent of 1,563m units of account or 1,173,000m lire.

Signor Rumor, the Prime Minister, is seeking the collaboration of the trade unions in meeting this worsening situation.

Each regional chairman has an advisory committee to advise on policy matters between council meetings, and each council has a number of specialist and/or area committees.

The regional staff send much of their time visiting companies. Their reports are carefully monitored.

The unions, who in effect have

declared a truce with the Government over the next few weeks in their campaign for structural reforms, are to have detailed talks between now and June 6 with Signor Giolitti, the budget minister, on five specific subjects—agriculture, transportation, house building, health and pensions.

On June 6 they are scheduled to meet Signor Rumor again to discuss prices, capital investment, policies, development of the mezzogiorno and taxation.

The 500m cent import deposit scheme was introduced at the end of April on about 40 per cent of Italy's imports. Italy's EEC partners are pressuring it to be waived on meat and other agricultural products, but so far the Government is resisting this pressure.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Judging the trend for ICI now

CI had absolutely everything going for it in the first quarter—sovereign and other overseas demand for most major chemical products was extremely high, sales were very firm and signs of reduced United States demand after the oil crisis, ICI's (well-managed) output could be switched over without offending its customers.

At the top of that, the weakening of the sterling against other leading currencies had something like £35m to £40m to profits.

Trade and industrial trade is doing up extremely well in chemical products—plastics, dyes, starches, etc.—and many of the ICI overseas divisions have a September end, further excellent results are virtually in the bag for the group's second quarter.

The question now is how soon since to current chemical price levels will set in. There is already some sign of happening in petrochemicals in Europe and the first increase in the price of oil for instance had only just to show itself in the first part of the year.

Similarly ICI has only just been dealing with the full range of raw material cost increases and increasing these seems to have to be passed on. The United Kingdom raw material bill alone will be something up this year, though at a working capital of £120m of its resources should cover.

And cash flow should meet £200m of capital spending year—ever on an inflation and basis.

At present capital spending is £200m to be sanctioned year—look bold in the climate but ICI is not alone—investing such sums in the oil chemical demand will be anywhere near so deep in the past.

Long as demand is there, should be able to get some United Kingdom price increases year—United Kingdom markets are still below the official exchange level. However, the market remains nervous world trade and exchange rates alone inflation. This selected still in a p/e ratio ICI of about 5½ (on latest months' earnings at 239p) are the yield is 8.2 per cent. The shares are safe enough but unlikely to outperform the market.

First quarter: 1974 (1973)

Capitalisation £1.150m

Sales £651m (£487m)

Pre-tax profits £122m (£83m)



F. W. Woolworth: Effect of the three-day week

inevitably reflected the sharp increases in input costs, though there could be some recovery in margins as this year progresses.

At this stage, one is perhaps looking for maintained United Kingdom earnings this year and the running being made overseas. This should be sufficient to underpin the shares, now selling at 63 times earnings and yielding 5.7 per cent.

First quarter: 1974 (1973)

Capitalisation £265m

Net premiums £192m (£159m)

Pre-tax profits £8.0m (£2.7m)

Dividend gross 13.70p (13.125p)

House of Fraser

American Intentions

Last week's news that the Monopolies Commission has disallowed Boots' takeover of House of Fraser had, as was anticipated, very little effect on Fraser share price.

Attention is now focused on what the American department store group Broadway-Hale will make in its situation. Commanded by the British Government consent to the purchase of 20 per cent of the Fraser group by the American investment firm forming the bulk of the British Universal Investments.

Interest at what seems an exceptionally generous price of 14.24p per share, the United States group has given little indication of its intentions towards the rest of Fraser.

Given that clearance of the initial deal will take at least three, and possibly six months, a full-scale bid appears if not out of the question, certainly too far over the horizon for it to matter in share price terms, even with Fraser shares currently languishing at 84p.

Broadway-Hale is apparently viewing its expensive entry into the United Kingdom retailing as an investment rather than as the preliminary to more intimate involvement. There are, for instance, no plans to appoint a representative to the Fraser board. Furthermore, the flavour of the Monopolies Commission's thinking on the earlier Boots deal suggests that a full-scale bid could meet with disapproval, given the shift in emphasis which puts the onus on the bidder to demonstrate some tangible benefit to the consumer.

And American groups are better versed in these matters than their British equivalents.

Nevertheless, the trading picture at this stage will not help the group regain its former investment image. Even with a potential yield of just under 12 per cent, this is share to leave alone until later this year when it should be possible to see prospects both for the economy and Woolworth—more clearly.

First quarter: 1974/75 (1973/74)

Capitalisation £180m

Sales £97.63m (£91.01m)

Pre-tax profits £4.67m (£7.44m)

Commercial Union

Underwriting loss reduced

After starting 1973 so badly, it was inevitable that Commercial Union would buck the trend and turn in an improved first-quarter underwriting result this year. The return is up from 66.8m to 54.5m, in all the more impressive given that the latter figure includes an initial 19.7p p/e ratio of just under 10, on a par with Debenhams' rating.

Commercial Union's

losses for the first quarter were

£500,000 up on the same period last year, with the newspaper cover prices being the way through, by some means, in the advertising and decorative areas.

Commercial Union's

renovation is more than made

the dismal level of new

ing starts. Paper and pulp

and that the special provision

Business Diary: Debenhams' delight?

Debenhams' profit for the first quarter was £1.22m, up 10 per cent on the same period last year.

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Rio Tinto-Zinc attacks handicap of 'growing state intervention'

By Andrew Wilson
Mining Correspondent

Copper would continue to be the main source of attributable earnings in 1974 for Rio Tinto-Zinc, and with the metal price almost certain to average above last year's £7.27 a tonne, net earnings were likely to be well above 1973's £69.6m, Sir Val Duncan, chairman, told the annual meeting.

Coupled to this forecast was a strong attack on "the increasing tendency of governments to intervene in industry". These activities could only add to the uncertainties facing international corporations, he said.

Sir Val said predictions about RTZ's profits were difficult because of uncertainties on the level of commodity prices, and their impact in 1974 was likely to be even more significant than before.

The copper price was currently around £1,200 a tonne and the average for the first four months was £1,095. But there might be some reduction in the price as he believed there was a speculative element in the price, due to the lack of confidence in currencies.

If the tax proposals introduced several weeks ago by the British Columbia government and those of the Federal govern-



Sir Val Duncan, chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc: Earnings expected to be well above last year's £69.6m.

on the prospect of the renegotiation of the Bougainville agreement, Sir Val was confident that a satisfactory solution would be found.

A most serious situation faced free enterprise in Britain. Sir Val said governments did not seem to understand that it was wrong to seek national unity through penalizing shareholders.

Under present legislation, shareholders could only receive, in real terms, a declining return in their income, while wages and prices were rising. This became a form of financial discrimination which divided the nation rather than unified it.

It was essential, Sir Val added, that investment in free enterprise companies should be serviced buoyantly out of earnings. The idea that an enforced

ceiling of 5 per cent on dividends could be regarded as remotely fair in the context of a rate of inflation well over double that figure was not a proposition which could be examined seriously.

Far too much time and effort was spent trying to redistribute the existing wealth rather than encouraging men and women to increase their effective performance.

Overseas thrust helps Staflex to peak £1.7m

By Our Financial Staff

Staflex International, the garment interlinings and sewing machine group, achieved record pre-tax profits of £1.69m last year, an increase of 38 per cent on the previous year's performance. Turnover rose by 30 per cent to £24m.

Because of this "encouraging result", Staflex is paying a net final dividend of 10.5p a share against nil in 1972. This will take the full year distribution up to 20.5p a share net (3p gross equivalent), a 68 per cent increase on the 1972 total payout. Treasury consent has

been given under the recovery situation criterion.

Of the £1.39m pre-tax profits contributed by the interlining and sewing machine division last year, 86 per cent came from overseas. The machinery division raised its contribution from £200,000 to £300,000.

Subject to there being no dramatic downturn in the level of world trade, and with the reasonable expectation that performance during the rest of the year continues at the same level as in the first four months, the group says it can look forward to another year of significant growth.

ANZ Bank less optimistic

Although the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group earned a net profit 39 per cent higher in the half-year to March 31, it does not expect to maintain this level of growth and forecasts a full return which will only match the £13.7m of 1972-73. Gross income rose by 40 per cent.

The group says all its major activities made a satisfactory contribution in the half, but since the beginning of April, cost of funds, particularly in

Australia, has increased considerably. However, deposit levels have been maintained. Based on these trends the full return should be of the same order as in the previous period.

The half-time payment goes up from 5.5p to 6.7p and a total of 13.54p (10.5p) is forecast. This will be paid on a share capital increase by the one-for-seven rights issue in March. By this the group sought to raise £14.5m.

ment were both enacted, a mine like Lornex would have virtually all its profits removed by taxation, and would have to pay substantial federal taxes on income it did not receive.

This would have most serious consequences for Canada as no one in the private sector would be capable of raising capital. But

Issues & Loans

Bank of Ireland £10.25m rights

Underwriting arrangements are now in progress by the Bank of Ireland to raise £10.25m through a rights issue. It is to take the form of a 10 per cent convertible subordinated, unsecured loan stock dated 1991-96 and will be allotted on the basis of £3 nominal of the new stock for every £4 nominal of capital stock.

The new stock will be convertible into capital stock between July 1977 and 1990, at the rate of £23.81 nominal of capital stock for every £100 of convertible stock. The issue is being arranged by Morgan Grenfell.

Reed Dutch issue

Reed International is making a 10.9m florin bond issue in the Dutch domestic market as part of a 100m florin issue. The coupon has been fixed at 11.4 per cent and the issue price at par.

The balance of the 89.1m florin bonds will be issued to shareholders of Koninklijke Philips on completion of the offer for the company's shares by Reed. The offer closes on May 29 and the whole issue is subject to its successful completion.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Algemeene Bank Nederland and Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas are subscribing, on behalf of subscribers for the 10.9m florin part of the issue. Reed has been advised by S. G. Warburg and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank.

Hungary seeks \$100m

The National Bank of Hungary is negotiating an eight-year loan of up to \$100m from a syndicate led by Kuhn Loeb, Bank of America and Chemical Bank. The loan is expected to carry an interest rate margin of 4 percentage points above Eurodollar interbank rates.

Christopher Wilkins

Reports

Royal sees need for regular rise in motor rates

Motor insurance rates are still "too fine" and regular increases in rates will be necessary to offset inflation, Sir Paul Chambers, chairman of Royal Insurance, writes in his last report.

He says the worldwide spread of investments and flexibility places the company in a good position to deal with the many future uncertainties and the appreciation of the company's shareholdings over original cost at the year-end was still enough to offset depreciation in fixed interest holdings.

Life business continues its "dynamic growth pattern", but on the marine side the weakening of rates on hull business is likely to gather pace until poor results reduce competitive pressures, Sir Paul says. The downturn in aviation rates show some sign of easing, but profitability has fallen "substantially".

Mr Daniel Meimertzahn is to succeed Sir Paul as chairman.

been suspended at the company's request. The suspension has been sought "in view of the uncertainty following the Stern announcement".

In a letter to shareholders Mr W. Stern, who with his family interests has 65 per cent of the company, says the company is currently trading with "existing business and a restoration will be sought when the position of the Stern Group is clarified".

TKM diversity will sustain profits

The cushioning effects of diversity, variety and wide geographical spread of interests should enable Tover Kemsley & Millburn (Holdings), the international finance and investment group, at least to sustain profits even in harrowing times, says Mr Kenneth Thorogood, chairman.

He gives five main assurances with regard to the group's position. It has not borrowed short to lend long, preferring to match borrowings to lendings; the finance it provides is almost always to cover the movement of goods, no borrowing has been made for portfolio investment, or for equity in new ventures. Finally, although bank and other longer term borrowings for the financing of trade are about £80m, much of the group's trade is credit insured.

NY banks' merger

A plan for the merger of two New York banks — Republic National Bank of New York and Kings Lafayette Corporation — has been approved by the shareholders of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A., Republic National Bank of New York, and Kings Lafayette Corporation. The merged bank will be wholly owned by a new holding company, named Republic New York Corporation, which will apply for a licence from The Stock Exchange here to replace the listing of RNB. United States Government consents are still needed.

A further £2.5m has been borrowed in 1974, making £4.5m on medium-term loans from the group's bankers, and the board consider the group has adequate facilities for foreseeable working capital needs. Both borrowings and costs in interest will be high over the next year.

Avery's orders bright

The three-day week caused less dislocation than expected for Avery's makers of weighing, testing and measuring machines, writes Mr L. Burrows in his review. Values of orders and sales in the first quarter were much higher, although the company fears inflation will continue to rise throughout the year.

But its worldwide spread of interests should enable comparable results to be achieved, says Mr Burrows. In 1973 the company earned £7.45m pre-tax.

Turnbull Scott

For £3.85m, Turnbull Scott Shipping has sold the M. V. Flowsigate — more than 10 years old — to the Royal Ordnance, who have placed it for four bulk carriers, two of which are to be built by Appledore Shipyards at a contract price of £3.7m (loaned by Barclays). The other two are to be built in Holland for about £2.38m of which 80 per cent is to be borrowed from a Dutch bank.

Atlantic Tanning

For an undisclosed sum, Atlantic Tanning of Killyleagh, Northern Ireland, has acquired Ulster Leather, the successor to the business of United Chemical Taners, now in the hands of a receiver. The acquisition has been made possible because of support from Atlantic Tanning's two major shareholders, Booth (International Holdings) and FMC, together with financial assistance from the Northern Ireland Department of Com-

merce.

GRAND JUNCTION

Pre-tax profit of group, which is subsidiary of Ameland Investment & Property, for half-year to September 2879,000 (£220,000). Tax rates £450,000 (£30,000), leaving net at £245,000 (£30,000).

DAres suspension

Shares of Dares Estates, part of the Stora property interests which are best by cash methods, have

been suspended at 10p.

DAres' net income

March quarter was £1.2m to £2.2m and increased income of £1.7m.

RTZ owns 40.2 per cent of Brinco.

Brinco's net income

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

unsettled day for gilts

markets had an uneasy yesterday, with gilts up by a further rise in rate from 12p, leading States bank and equities up precariously between the threat of a major fall and some good results from leading issues. Returns on turnover ordinary shares were still low. The FT index 1.1 off at 299.7, and The index 0.23 down at 119.25. Equity and financial shares nervous following the events in the Lyon Group. Dares Estates, 1. Dares Estates, and property group by the Stern family, spent at 12p at 9.30 request of the company, suspension has Dares Estates in the of a reorganization of 1. Stern, known to Lyon Group, to 11.6p. With secondary issues, a cloud, Triumph Trust slipped to 12p, Finance 2.1. On the pitch, Daewoo Holdings to 43p, UK Projects of new of a night at a further 2p to 24p, industrials were protected by the malaise of other sectors.

First quarter results which were well above hopes. Shares in the giant jumped to 24p, turnover, but later back to 23p, a net gain the major stocks quickly a small loss of a few and Canadian due to for 1973-74, on Thursday, up to 11p, with the hoping to see the group's export performance. Beecham Grp, also results due this week, unchanged at 22p. International. (240p)

Gold shares ran into small profit-taking sales, which took to 10p of Ayres (300p), and Goss (300p), and Friesland (181). Australian issues eased, while awaiting the full outcome of the general election.

Insurance shares steadied after results from Commercial Union, which added 3p to 30p.

Gilts had a fluctuating day with most sections of the market appearing to recover from early weakness, only to be disturbed later in the day by news that the First National Bank of Chicago had raised its prime rate to 11.5 per cent.

Shorts managed to remain 1.16 point better on the day in most cases. At the opening they tended to be easier, but they then picked up, particularly around lunchtime, in fairly quiet trading.

The coupon rate on today's 'yielding' issue is expected to be 144 per cent.

Latest dividends

Lends in new pence or appropriate currencies.	Ord.	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev.
(div values)	div	ago	date	total	year
des Inv. (25p Inc) Int.	6.7	5	9/7	13.54	10.5
NS Bank (11) Int.	6.7	5	9/7	13.54	10.5
etc (10p) Int.	1.04	1.05	2.2	2.73	
Inv. (25p) Fin.	1.49	1.38	25/6	2.2	1.96
t (51) Int.	13.75	13.75	13/7	13.75	13.12
trape. Inv. (25p)	1.49	1.38	11/7	1.49	1.38
trape. Inv. (25p) Int.	1.24	1.25	7/8	1.25	1.23
Marine (10p) Fin.	0.74	0.77	12/7	1.25	1.23
(25p) Fin.	1.56	1.51	15/7	3.01	2.47
Williams (25p) Int.	0.66	0.5	15/7	1.5	
Sted for script. # Forecast.					
				* 10 months. # Made public in	

Wall Street

May 20.—On the New

Stock exchange today shares

of moderately, giving up a

small, early gain with trading slow.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell by 5.42 points to 812.42.

Brokers attributed light early

buying to the First National Bank of

Chicago's statement that the

bank prime rate may settle at a

little below 12 per cent if money

market rates remain stable.

May 20 May 17

le **1974**
amworkers
vice is our business

Taylor
Woodrow

London and Regional Market Prices

ICI helps the market

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 13 Dealings End, May 23 Contango Day, May 24 Settlement Day, June 4
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Ransfone
ANSWERS AND RECORDS FOR ONLY
£1.60 P.Wk. 19 UPPER BROOKSTREET, LONDON W1Y 2HS
RING ANYTIME 01-629 9232

Stock	Price	Chg	Yield	Yield	Div Yld	1973/74	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	Yield	Div Yld	1973/74	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	Yield	Div Yld	1973/74	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	Yield	Div Yld	1973/74	High	Low
FUNDS																																			
ABP Fund	105.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		105.00	105.00	105.00	Cuthbert R. G.	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	State Corp.	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	P & S Gold	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00
AMF Fund	105.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		105.00	105.00	105.00	Danish Bascos	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Smith Bros.	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Gold Int.	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00
AMF Fund	105.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		105.00	105.00	105.00	Davies & New	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Sanders	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Green Int.	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00
AMF Fund	105.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		105.00	105.00	105.00	David Int.	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Sanders	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Green Int.	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00
AMF Fund	105.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		105.00	105.00	105.00	Davidson Brothers	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Sanders	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Green Int.	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00
AMF Fund	105.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		105.00	105.00	105.00	Davidson J. Hodge	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Sanders	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Green Int.	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00
AMF Fund	105.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		105.00	105.00	105.00	Deacon	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Sanders	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Green Int.	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00
AMF Fund	105.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		105.00	105.00	105.00	Deacon	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Sanders	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00	Green Int.	107.00	0.00	1.12	1.12		107.00	107.00	107.00
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Age: 21-25.

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Age: 21-25.

Salary: £

Human Rights

a Special Report on their meaning and value, the bodies and conventions which uphold them, and the areas in which they are at risk

Illustrations by Joseph Wright



Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article I

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Declaration stronger than all the armies of Napoleon—or nonsense on stilts?

By Fawcett
et European
tion of Human

sages have been on the value of bills of rights. Lord Acton said that the convention of the Rights (1789) was a piece stronger than all of Napoleon, but called the "inalienable and imprescriptible" in that declaration "nonsense".

Report of the European Convention on Human Rights, 1953. A convention was set up, one from each member state, in their individual capacity.

Applications are brought to the commission by individuals, groups of individuals, or non-governmental bodies, claiming to be victims of breaches of the European Convention by one of the convention countries.

The task of the commission is to investigate complaints, and endeavour to bring about a settlement with the government concerned. If no settlement is reached, the commission makes a report of the facts to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and gives its opinion

by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations", and its first offspring, the European Convention on Human Rights, have in part been models for these domestic bills of rights.

The European Convention was drafted in the Council of Europe in 1949-50, with the active support from Britain of Winston Churchill, David Maxwell Fyfe (later Lord Kilminuir) and other parliamentarians, and came into force in 1953. A report of the commission played a part in the removal of Greece from the Council of Europe; and Iceland has referred the convention country acting in their individual capacity.

The functions of the commission are essentially independent inquiry and persuasion. It is in no sense a court of law, though some of its members have had judicial experience in their countries, and it can rightly give no orders to governments. But in the thousands of applications it has dealt with since its creation in 1954 it has had an influence both in the protection of individuals, and on legislation and administrative practices, in convention countries.

Also in 1949 the United Nations began the task, which took 17 years to complete, of translating the "common standards of achievement" of the universal declaration into enforceable rights. Two covenants

were drafted—on civil and political rights, and on economic, social and cultural rights, called respectively in United Nations shorthand, legal rights and programme rights.

It was recognized from the beginning that the first of these groups, traditionally called civil liberties in Britain, may be directly enforced through courts or parliaments; while the second, such as the right to education, are essentially claims, and may then only be met over time through dedicated social policy and persistent reform.

It was seen that it was necessary to mark out programme rights even more than legal rights, not only because time and change were needed to secure them, but because without them legal rights may give little comfort: there was a time when a hungry man who stole a sheep got a fair trial but was still hanged.

The United Nations covenants were adopted by the General Assembly by virtual unanimity but are not yet in force, and given the slow rate of ratification by coun-

tries, will not be for a long time to come. However, they are rights and fundamental freedoms". This sub-commission has undertaken a number of investigations.

The International Labour Organization, an older brother of the United Nations, has also sponsored international conventions covering labour in industry, agriculture and shipping. Some of these conventions stand out in protecting basic rights, through the effective ILO reporting methods and the sanction of reprisals for unfair competition: for example, conventions on forced labour, the right to organize, collective bargaining, equal remuneration, minimum standards of social security, and discrimination in employment and remuneration.

Nationally, the ombudsman, who manages to deal with many of the complaints of the public, is a check on maladministration in central and local government, is taking wider hold. Originally in Scandinavia, there are now similar systems in a number of countries, but differing in some ways, such as whether the ombudsman or commissioners (as the case may be) are linked to

Events and trends in the past 25 years of efforts to codify human rights have altered the perspectives, and perhaps the priorities, as seen in 1950. To illustrate: the pressures, particularly urban, of rapid increases in population have put in question rights to life and to found a family, set out in, for example, the European Convention, and also in the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights (1969), which would extend the right to life "in general, to the moment of conception"; proposals that abortion be unrestricted, or that sterilization be in certain cases compulsory, or that family growth be limited by punitive taxation, could be irreconcilable with these stated rights.

The widening recognition of the need to regulate more closely in the common interest the uses of land and water, and other natural resources, must raise sharp and continuing questions of property rights.

Probably no right has traditionally been taken more seriously than the right to life. It is a basic right that can benefit by such cases. There are neither votes nor profits to be made out of, say, the Montagnards, the Biharis, or Japan's Untouchables.

A United Nations Commissioner for Minorities, working along the lines of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees, is urgently required to direct and focus world attention, backed by resources proportionate to the need—which MRG freely admits it does not possess.

A United Nations Commissioner in this field would be a far more formidable ally for a minority to have. It would be much more difficult for any state to get away with a policy of reprisal if the United Nations itself—for all its faults—was watching and seen to be watching.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, Amnesty International, the churches and other religious institutions, and those governments which conduct their international relations with an element of altruism, are no doubt happy to join in a chorus of condemnation once a situation of minority oppression is exposed. But who is to do the exposing? Almost by definition, there are few governments in the world without a minority skeleton somewhere in the cupboard.

Minorities the most vulnerable and the most difficult to help

By Longley
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Rights breaches
allowing the ultim
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for any state flagrantly in
defiance of the convention.
But the worst cases of the
oppression of minorities are
no longer in Europe.

Minorities often reveal
wider social problems. Much
inter-ethnic conflict is due
not to pluralism but to
societal imbalance of power.

Prejudice, which is also
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can be reinforced by compre
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ing, and less well-off people
are obviously those who are
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to their basic existence.

This is an important
diagnosis, not least because
it comes from the man who
heads the one organization in

the world to have studied the
question of minority rights
globally. The MRG has 19
different case histories to its
credit, ranging from religious
minorities in Russia to the
gypsies of Europe, from the
Nagas of India to the Monta
nards of Vietnam.

This is the role of minority
as scapegoat for social in
justice, minority-as-dis
tortion from social injustice,
the traditional lot of Jews in
Europe and now blacks in
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allows the ultimate weapons: the
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and thereby are diverted
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worst persecution of minorities
appears to happen in the
most socially disturbed, least
just, or poorest societies.

If the relationship is in part
causative and not accidental,
as Whittaker's analysis would
suggest, then the theory would
not tie any genuine long-term
improvement in the status of a minority to the
general improvement in the
level of justice and prosperity
in society as a whole. It is
something of a challenge to
the general improvement in the
level of justice and prosperity
in society as a whole. It is
likely to be even more ruth
less in its dealings with its
minorities. And these regimes
are, of their nature, less
susceptible to outside pressure
than are less likely to have
any semblance of
democracy, or a free press, or
unfettered courts.

Minorities also represent
a special threat. Permanently
reminded by discrimination
of their separate identity,
there is an ever present risk
that they might begin to
assert that identity.

An unjustly treated minority
is itself a symptom of
deep-seated ill-health in
society, and any cure would
have to be directed at society
itself. In that sense Gandhi's
dictum is a penetrating in
sight into the nature of in
justice rather than a gentle

statement of the almost
obvious.

If injustice to minority
groups is usually to be found
as a product of general in
justice, the minority is likely
to suffer more than the
general population from the
manifestations of that in
justice.

A regime that denies its
minority its human rights is
likely to be even more ruth
less in its dealings with its
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unfettered courts.

United States, Basque
nationalism, the Biafran re
volt, the Kurdish revolt,
and the militancy of the Jews
of Russia all tell the same
tale. No country that screws
down the lid on a minority
group can escape the conse
quences, and all too easily
descend into a descending spiral
of re
pression, forcing them to a
greater expression of minority
self-expression than they
might otherwise like, if left
to their own devices.

In the case of minority
rights, outside organizations
of this kind have a particular
responsibility. Only a few of
the world's major minority
groups can look to the pro
tection of a neighbouring
country, as the Roman Catholic
and religious and ethnic
minorities in Northern Ireland

quired are quite outside its
control. But some steps are
possible as recent history
has shown. It does appear
that certain forms of private
and public pressure from
outside can check the
descendant of re
pression, forcing them to a
greater expression of minority
self-expression than they
might otherwise like, if left
to their own devices.

The ultimate logic, as the
world knows, leads to the gas
chambers. There is no other
"final solution" to any
minority problem at that end
of the scale: each step leads
to the next. Only a deliberate
change of direction towards
a fair, free, and just society
can end secure relief for
oppressed minority groups.

That, basically, is the prob
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which takes up the cause of
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Article V
No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Eight complaints—and signs of possible strength in fragile investigation procedure

by Niall MacDermot
secretary-general,
International Commission
of Jurists

When the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations met early this year in New York it was called upon to consider for the first time under a new procedure a number of complaints of violations of human rights in eight widely differing countries. If the results were disappointing to many people, at least the new procedure was not sources of strangled at birth as some had feared would happen.

The commission is composed of representatives of governments, and most governments, being afraid of exposure, were reluctant to develop an institution that might be used against them. Twenty years later, however, under the pressure of international opinion and with a changing political climate, a number of governments became so motivated

by other factors that they were ready to make some advances towards the international protection of human rights. This arose in particular in relation to colonialism and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

As a result of a decision by the Economic and Social Council in 1966, the Human Rights Commission in March, 1967, asked its sub-commission to prepare a report containing information "from all available sources" on violations of human rights and to bring to the attention of the commission "any situation which it had reasonable cause to believe revealed a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

A course of action was set in force which led to the adoption in 1970 by the council of an important resolution (No 1503) establishing a detailed procedure for the investigation of complaints

similar to that recommended by the subcommission in 1967.

For many years the Secretary General has received between 20,000 and 30,000 complaints a year of violations of human rights in all parts of the world. Many are repetitive and often in vague and general terms. Many others, however, are specific and merit inquiry.

Under the new procedure admissible communications may originate from individuals or groups who are victims of violations, from persons having direct knowledge of violations, or from non-governmental organizations acting in good faith and not politically motivated and having direct and reliable knowledge of such violations.

The new procedure calls for examination of these complaints in three stages. First, the United Nations subcommission refers the "communications", as complaints are euphemistically termed,

to a working party of the balance was maintained, two subcommission. This meets four times a year to consider them from four of the five blocks and refers those which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and unofficially grouped within the United Nations, the Soviet block alone escaping scrutiny.

The third stage was reached for the first time this year. The Human Rights Commission, after examining the situations referred to it, is asked to determine "whether it requires thorough study by the commission and a report and recommendations thereon to the Economic and Social Council", or "whether it may be a subject of investigation by a ad hoc committee to be appointed by the commission, which shall be undertaken only with the express consent of the state concerned and shall be conducted in constant cooperation with that state and under conditions determined by agreement with it".

In the second year the working party referred eight cases to the subcommission (Brazil, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Burundi, Tanzania, Portugal and the United Kingdom). A judicious

distinction between a "thorough study" and an "investigation" is not very clear, save that an investigation, depending as it does on the cooperation of the government concerned, is less likely to occur, but if it does, will presumably have the advantage of including evidence from both sides.

It is important to realize that this procedure is in essence a political and not a judicial one. It is more akin to an inquiry on the national plane by a parliamentary committee than to a decision by a court of justice. To be realistic, it will be difficult to obtain even the degree of impartiality sometimes found in parliamentary committees.

This does not mean that the procedure is valueless. It is a way of bringing pressure on governments to mend their ways with respect to human rights. Also, the very existence of the procedure shows that "consistent patterns of gross violations of human rights" are not, in the words of article 2(7) of the charter, "matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state" and, therefore, excluded from United Nations intervention.

Of the eight cases referred this year to the Human Rights Commission, it is believed that the complaints against Brazil referred to the torture and ill-treatment of prisoners; those against Guyana to racial discrimination, particularly in employment in the public service; against Indonesia to the prolonged detention without trial and ill-treatment of tens of thousands of political suspects; against Iran to the torture of political prisoners by the secret police; against Burundi to the tribal massacres of the Hutus by the ruling Tutsi minority; against Tanzania to the forced marriages of girls of Persian descent in Zanzibar; against Portugal to the ill-treatment of prisoners both in Portugal itself and in the overseas territories; and against the United Kingdom to the pre-ventive detention and alleged

ill-treatment of suspects in Northern Ireland.

It is understood that there was little discussion in the commission of the merits of these complaints. Attention focused on the procedure to be adopted in handling them. Most if not all of the Soviet block, who have been hostile to the new procedure from the beginning, sought to have all these complaints referred back to the subcommission, which would effectively have killed it.

The majority eventually decided to set up a working party of the commission if not in a year's time to consider the complaints again in the light of any further replies from governments and any other relevant information available, and to report back to the committee. This decision reflects the extreme sensitivity of the commission in dealing with complaints against non-governmental organizations, and violations of human rights is a tender plant, which needs careful nourishment.

The advantage of the ILO procedure is that it is the only procedure in its application considering complaints against individual victims of non-governmental organizations, and violations of human rights is a tender plant, which needs careful nourishment.

In the West, human rights are normally regarded as a political and cultural concept—in contrast to the Third World, where they are seen chiefly as questions of economics. Below, Maurice Cranston and Ian Brownlie discuss these differences in interpretation.

Efforts to enforce the western tradition

"Human rights" is a fairly modern rationalists have sustained much the same concept of basic moral rights which every human being possesses simply by virtue of being human. They are not the kind of rights that are conferred exclusively by a particular society. They are not rights that are earned. They are universal, and they are inherited, so to speak, with humanity itself. Their very generality, however, makes it hard to discern these rights clearly.

Hence, attempts have been made to discern the rights of human rights. John Locke, most often quoted as an authority on the subject, wrote of the rights to life, liberty and property.

The Bill of Rights enacted by the English Parliament after the "Glorious Revolution" in 1689 named also the right to trial by jury and prescribed that there should be neither excessive bail nor excessive fines and outlawed cruel and unusual punishments. Locke's reasoning and the example of the English Bill of Rights had a great influence throughout the world. When the American states gained their independence, several issued declarations of rights, adding to those that the English had named, or, in more cautiously worded documents, the right to the pursuit of happiness.

In the seventeenth century John Locke, the philosopher, and others, spoke of "natural rights", because the rights in question were derived from "natural law" or the universal principles of justice, rather than from the imperatives of positive law. This last distinction is, of course, the crucial one. A right can be one of two things: an entitlement a person has, because the authority and force of positive law decides and upholds it; or a right may be something a person ought to have, because of a morally compelling claim to it.

Affirmations of human rights are characteristically affirmations of rights in the second sense: and there is a very ancient western tradition of belief both in the reality of natural law—a law higher than the edicts of princes—and of the universal rights which this law confers on all rational, sentient beings.

Greeks, Stoics, Romans, and medieval Christians and

The United States Constitution of 1789, with concurrent amendments, defined these rights in somewhat greater detail, and understandably so since its purpose was to translate moral rights into positive rights by making them enforceable in American positive law.

The famous French *Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen*, which came out at much the same moment in history, named more or less the same civil and political rights, in language inspired more by English and American than by French experience. It was a stirring document. But it had one great defect. It was abstract and idealistic, and had no force in positive law, as had both the English Bill of Rights and the American Constitution. It was no more than a declaration.

In 1948 there appeared another declaration on the same lines, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, passed and proclaimed by the United Nations. This was both less

and more than had been promised when the United Nations was founded during the Second World War, and charged with what Churchill defined the mission of enshrining human rights. The United Nations declaration fell short of that objective because it provided no machinery for passing from the abstract exercise of naming human rights to the concrete exercise of upholding them.

At the same time it went beyond the original purpose by naming besides the traditional natural rights to life, liberty, fair treatment and so forth, various other more idealistic rights such as the right to a decent standard of living, medicine and holidays

This introduction of "economic" rights was partly in response to the presence of the communist powers in the United Nations. The civil and political rights of the great western tradition hold an equivocal place in Marxist philosophy, while the material and economic needs of men are better understood than a declaration.

The Council of Europe has achieved more. The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, in Rome in 1950, was followed by the institution at Strasbourg of a Commission and a Committee of Human Rights, bodies to which the individual has access as a petitioner if he believes that his rights as set out in the European Convention have been violated.

Universal, not just European

It is perhaps ironic that the security of the individual is bound up with the security of the community: the private enjoyment of the rights depends on the common enjoyment of the right. The demand for liberty and security is not a demand for two things that naturally belong together.

But if the western understanding of human rights is to some extent culture-bound, the rights set forth in the European Convention are not intended to be the rights of Europeans only, but to be the rights of all men. The European Convention is just as much a universal document, in this sense, as are the Universal Declaration and the Covenants of the United Nations. The European Convention confers some positive rights on inhabitants of

the French people, viz. liberty, equality and fraternity.

Since about 1955 a large number of Afro-Asian states, including the new China, have been active in international life, and it is now possible to give a reasonably clear picture of the special elements in the attitude of the developing states towards human rights. This picture of special elements involves a risk of creating distortions. First, the background of ideas is fairly orthodox—a matter already emphasized.

Secondly, these same individuals, not unreasonably started to make claims in orthodox terms that the principles so smugly professed by Europeans should be applied to non-Europeans—in other words their political and economic masters should give full faith and credit to their own concepts.

The political and moral foundations of many well-known figures in Africa and Asia are by no means radical: not surprisingly they are Christians, Muslims or Hindus. Dr Kamala espouses humanism. Mr Nehru's socialism is akin to Tom Paine's Rights of Man and not to revolutionary socialism.

Even when such figures as Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of India, and his colleagues in the Indian National Congress, have tended to be more concerned with the protection of civil and political rights than with economic and social rights, as necessary foundations to the classical civil and political rights.

When the human rights conventions were put in final form in 1966 by the United Nations, there were two instruments, an international covenant on civil and political rights and an international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights.

The importance attached to the latter by the developing countries is well attested in principle if not in practice. Economic, social and cultural rights are exemplified by the right to work, the right to social security and the right to education.

A constant in the history of the Afro-Asian appeal to the European moral precept on the simple principle of consistency. At the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 the Japanese delegation (qualified members of the "heavy squad" since victory in the Russo-Japanese war) had the temerity to ask that the League of Nations Covenant should include guarantees of racial and religious equality. This met with a refusal from other delegations: and thus it was that, apart from mandates, 1919 human rights standards were insisted upon only in minorities treaties affecting such as Poland which were "protectionists" and products of the work of the Allies Supreme Council.

M.C.

The author is Professor of Political Science at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

used to excise the more or less autonomous deficiencies of Third World governments and élites, whose standard of living is generally in inverse proportion to the contribution they make to social and economic progress.

The sources of Third World "peculiarities" problem is, if a group of alien citizens have economic or actual monopoly over "discrimination" action may sometimes be necessary to distribute justice.

There are dominantities as well as minorities. To apply human rights model society built on a minority may result in perpetuation of a hierarchy in which religious distinctions aligned unhappy economic divisions within.

Nevertheless, certain themes have emerged with clarity and persistence. In the first place, the developing states wish to give emphasis to economic and social rights, as necessary foundations to the classical civil and political rights.

Secondly, the developing states exhibit considerable variety of theory and practice.

Thirdly, there is the feeling that western societies readily resort to emergency powers and national government in contexts described by them as justifying crisis measures, but fail to accept underdevelopment, poverty-line situations and actual famine as crises ranking with those normally created only by war in affluent states.

Fourthly, there is a realization that western official opinion tends to become sceptical to human rights only when a régime is unsound politically, and in relation to protection of foreign investment. Sukarno's Indonesia was the object of much criticism, but although no more attached to the rule of law than the previous régime, it has been free of adverse comment. Indeed, while The Times was reporting massacres of not fewer than 300,000 in 1965-66, a sterling credit was extended by the Labour Government.

The sources of tension itemized so far are important in their effects but they are superficial. The problem of the Third World choices to find it necessary to national government consistency between practice and their as in the past, the sought to make overlords apply principles in the context.

ing economic development a major objective in conflict with the idea of the and conditions of work conform to standards ILO conventions.

There is the three equal relations" of foundations" problem, is, if a group of alien racial groups have economic or actual monopoly over "discrimination" action may sometimes be necessary to distribute justice.

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For economically groups, such as Indians and "benevolent discrimination" may be called for if federal funding and the like, lever operations, such as quota to increase universities, may be necessary to maintain in group position is threatened.

The more advanced human models now prevalent various modern countries in an acute problem. Standard set before enforcement, and the standard to be ahead of the on the ground and regulation would

In human rights standards have to be ahead of and political tact societies. Internal standards are mostly national systems. The development may suffer, at least as other states in its field incompatible principles as their statements. Nations bodies and social structures concerned.

National progress brought into a bet with international set standards. The developing countries find it necessary to national government consistency between practice and their as in the past, the sought to make overlords apply principles in the context.

These matters of essence can best be indicated by example. The principle favour-

Declaration stronger than armies

continued from page 1

ers or traders. So the Economic and Social and Cultural Rights Covenant states that "developing countries, with due regard to human rights and their national economy, may determine to what extent they would guarantee the economic rights recognized in the present covenant to non-nationals".

The multinational corporations are skilled at presenting a face of innocence and political helplessness, but there is no doubt that their economic power or influence, whether abused or not, is greater than that of many governments. Against them the clause in the covenant may be justified; but as it is also to be read as a means of erosion of the long-accepted minimum standard of treatment of foreign workers or traders, it can only be of comfort to General Amin.

Liberal democracy sees human rights largely in terms of the protection of the individual against the state, but in the industrialized countries at least the state is in decline in face of the technologies of commun-

ication, management and industrial organization; its institutions, whether liberal or dirigiste, are, to borrow Walter Bagehot's distinction, becoming increasingly theatrical rather than efficient.

Hence simple enunciations of the freedom to receive and impart information, and of respect for private life, and of the limited public restrictions permitted on them, lose most of their traditional force in such contexts as subliminal advertising, direct satellite broadcasting, secrecy on sources of environmental pollution, personal data compilation and retrieval, and industrial espionage.

Some of these forces are virtually beyond public restriction or control, as the Soviet Union is acutely aware in the case of direct satellite broadcasting; and it is in any case meaningless to claim either the freedom of information, or the power to influence the public opinion of the European Convention.

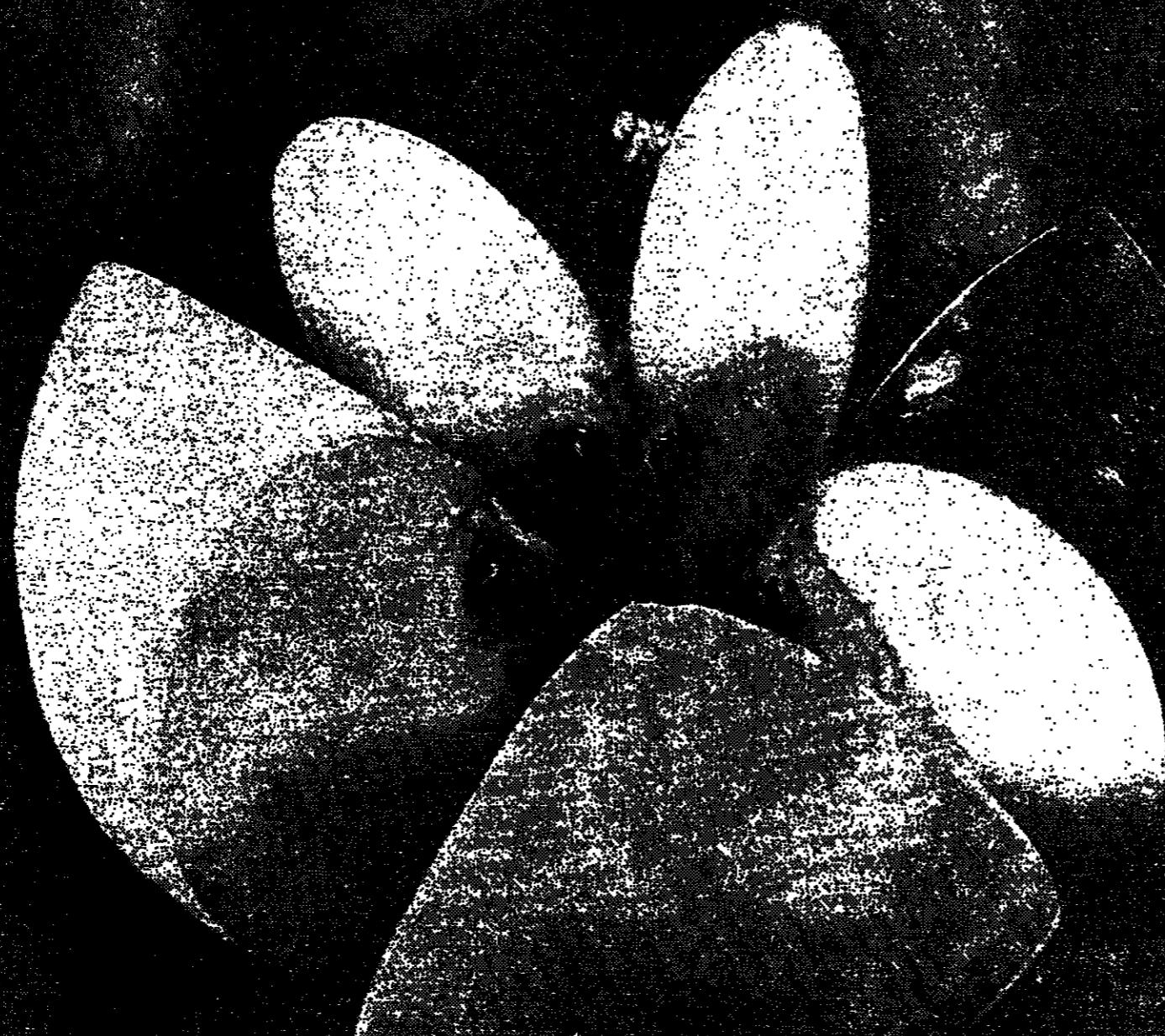
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It is typical that, when the French turned their forces on Ho Chi Minh's infant republic in 1945 he defended his policy of setting up a provisional government by saying: "Not only is our act in line with the Atlantic and San Francisco charters, solemnly proclaimed by the allies, but it entirely conforms with the scepticism. These are genuine principles upheld by enough, but are sometimes

ALL ADAM'S SONS
ARE LIMBS OF ONE ANOTHER,
EACH OF THE SELFSAME
SUBSTANCE AS HIS BROTHER

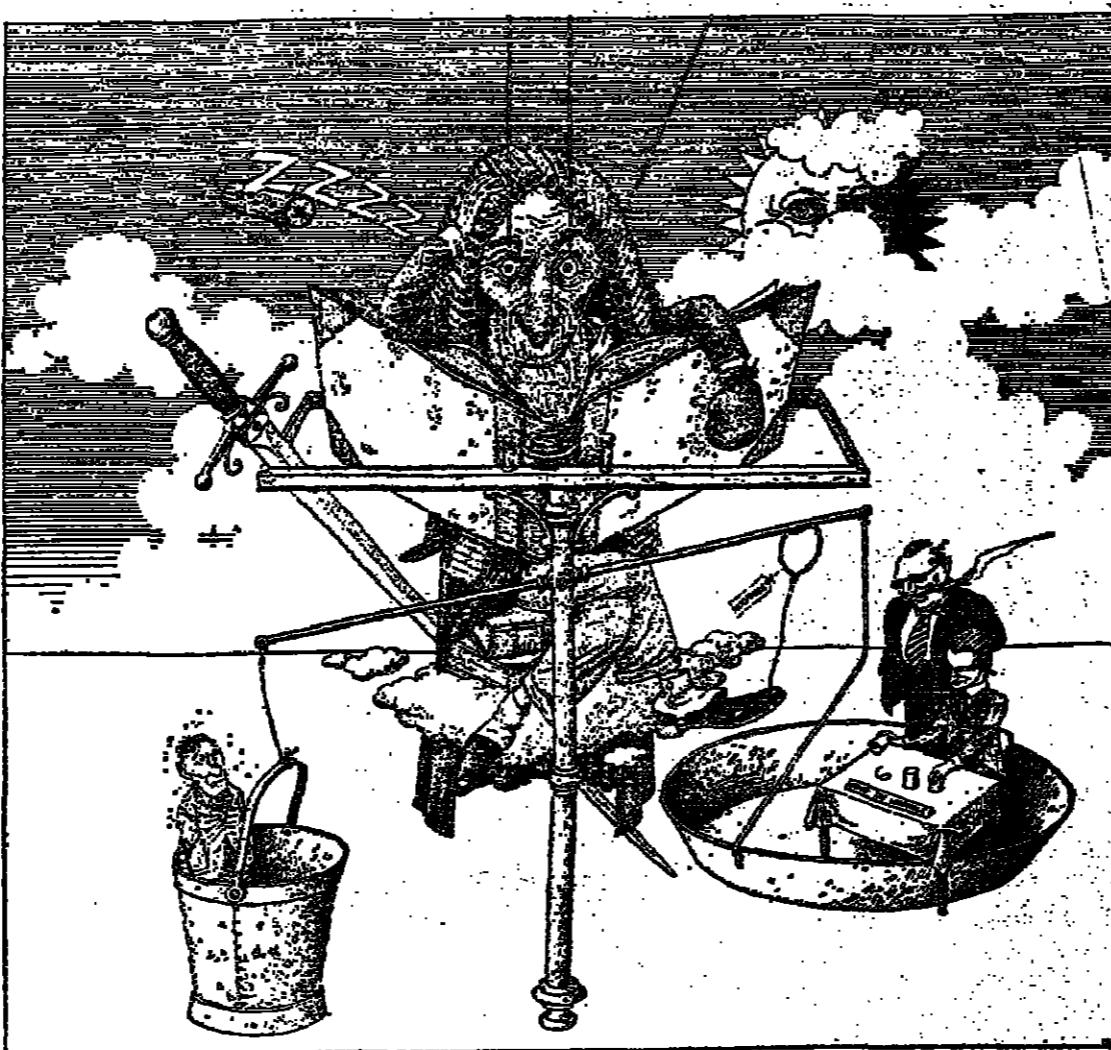
SA'ADI, A PERSIAN POET



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IN THE SERVICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Article VI

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

All over the world the human rights movement is in ferment. Its priorities differ fundamentally between one country and another, so do its means of expression and the degree of political freedom within which each of its various groups is free to operate. On this page and the next, we examine some of its manifestations within Britain, the Commonwealth and the EEC, in the Soviet Union and Latin America, and in black and white Africa

Patchwork of freedoms has led to fragmentation of their defence

by Marcel Berlin

Britain has neither a comprehensive Bill of Rights nor a written constitution. The rights and freedoms to which a British citizen is entitled are to be found in no single place. They are scattered, some in historical documents such as the Magna Carta, others in decisions of the courts, others in the laws passed by Parliament. Often they have no home at all, and exist because they seem always to have existed, and because it is thought morally right that they should continue to do so.

But the result of this fragmentation, this patchwork, is mainly an excess of small jumble, hotch-potch, of varying organizations, of varying quality, concentrating on

protection of these rights

particular, sometimes absurdly narrow, civil liberties issues.

The National Council for Civil Liberties is the only active British organization covering the whole field of human rights. It was formed in 1954, a grim year, the atmosphere in London tense almost to breaking point with the arrival of hanged marchers and the unemployed from all over the country.

Its objects were originally limited to attempting to ensure that basic principles of civil liberties were adhered to in that situation, despite the economic and political crisis and the heated feelings which the presence of the demonstrators would engender. The

council's aims quickly expanded to cover other issues, and within a short time it started to act as a pressure group, campaigning for changes in the law in areas where it felt human rights were being adversely affected.

This is still an important part of its programme. Apart from direct campaigning, it also provides memoranda to government committees investigating topics where civil liberties might be involved, and prepares research papers and pamphlets on subjects causing concern.

But of equal importance is the NCCL's work in individual cases, such as the

injustices being taken up by parliamentarians or the press, strong minded individuals.

Until fairly recently, however, the had been few attempts to bring together the whole field of human rights under one umbrella.

Even today, the pattern is mainly an excess of small organizations, of varying quality, concentrating on

denied their rights, particularly in the field of immigration, race relations, disadvantaged minorities, such as gypsies, and police powers

It tries to resolve the problem by conciliation, negotiation and discussion with the relevant authority, failing

which it may have to take the issue up in a court of law.

Some of the NCCL's policies have attracted criticism in recent years. It has been accused of being left-wing and of meddling in politics instead of sticking to its traditional role of watching over civil liberties. The organization has grown accustomed to these criticisms, and to some extent accepts them as proof that it is doing its job properly. But it denies that it is political in the political sense. It has been as much of a thorn to Labour governments as to Conservative administrations. It has acted for extreme right-wing groups, as well as for communists and anarchists.

The NCCL, which now has

about 5,000 members and employs 20 full time staff, has recently become more aggressive and thrusting in its campaigns. It has become political in the sense that it is skillfully using the parliamentary process and the media to project its views and aims. But it insists that its original brief: to see that no inroads are made in the citizen's basic rights.

The coincidence of two

major trials with political

overtones, although in widely differing circumstances, was the springboard for the launching of Justice, the other major organization of influence on the British human rights scene. It originally started off as a loose group of lawyers, from all political persuasions, concerned

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE IMPERIAL ORGANISATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICES



Welfare, medicare network extends across Iran

The welfare of the sick and needy has always been a matter of great concern to His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah and under his guidance and that of his sister, Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf, an organisation called the Imperial Organisation for Social Services has spent the last twenty seven years working to combat poverty, ignorance and disease.

Established by Imperial decree in the difficult days following the end of World War Two the IOSS was the first welfare organisation in the long history of Iran. Its aim, as stated in the statutes of its foundation, was "to raise the level of health and education among the poorer classes of the population."

To fulfil this aim the IOSS has created a vast network of hospitals, clinics and maternal and child health centres; established its own pharmaceutical factory supply medicines at low cost; set up one of the largest publishing houses in the world to print the millions of books it distributes free among schoolchildren; started the country's foremost vocational training centres; rebuilt villages wiped out by earthquakes and floods and given generous support to a variety of other welfare organisations which have come into being.

Health has always been the prime concern of IOSS and the organisation has tackled the problem of raising health standards from all possible angles.

In the early days priority was given to remedying the acute shortage of medical facilities. Since its establishment, the Organisation has built three major hospitals with more than 600 beds; several smaller hospitals, 255 rural clinics and 140 maternal health centres. More than 70 million patients have been treated at these institutions. Extension of these facilities is now being carried out according to a new plan drawn up this year. The plan divides the country into a number of zones each of which shall have a complete network of medical facilities on four levels. Each zone shall have one major hospital which will provide a total range of services. Under each hospital there will be an aid station, under each station 4 clinics and under each clinic 3 rural dispensaries.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi. The Princess works tirelessly for the welfare of the sick and needy. As President of the Women's Organisation of Iran and the Iranian Human Rights Committee and Deputy President of the Imperial Organisation for Social Services and the Iranian National Committee for the Campaign against Illiteracy she is actively engaged in a wide variety of projects for the improvement of health and education services in Iran.

Hospitals

The largest of the IOSS hospitals is the 250-bed Reza Pahlavi Medical Centre in the suburbs of Tehran. The function of the hospital was formerly limited to the practice of curative medicine. Under the new IOSS health plan the Reza Pahlavi has been turned into a major research and training centre as well. With the help of experts from Johns Hopkins University in the U.S.A. the IOSS is training doctors and specialists in all branches of medicine. At the same time the number of departments at the hospital has been expanded. These departments include pediatrics, gynaecology, surgery, heart treatment, cobalt therapy, neurology, intensive care and a maternity ward. The hospital also operates a mobile clinic which tours outlying areas.

The second hospital established by the IOSS was the 260-bed Nekui hospital in the holy city of Qom in the heart of Iran. This hospital has recently been enlarged and now contains wards for internal diseases, surgical cases, maternity, gynaecology, pediatrics, heart patients and ear, nose and throat. It also has a large radiology department, a blood bank, a casualty department and a family planning unit. Included in the Nekui hospital is a 60-bed Hedyat Maternity Home added in 1969 and a 50-bed children's hospital built by local philanthropists in 1971.

The third largest hospital is the 100-bed Farah Pahlavi hospital opened in the Caspian resort of Ramsar in 1962. A new complex of buildings has just been added to this hospital. There are now wards for internal diseases, surgical cases, gynaecology, paediatrics and casualty and dental departments.

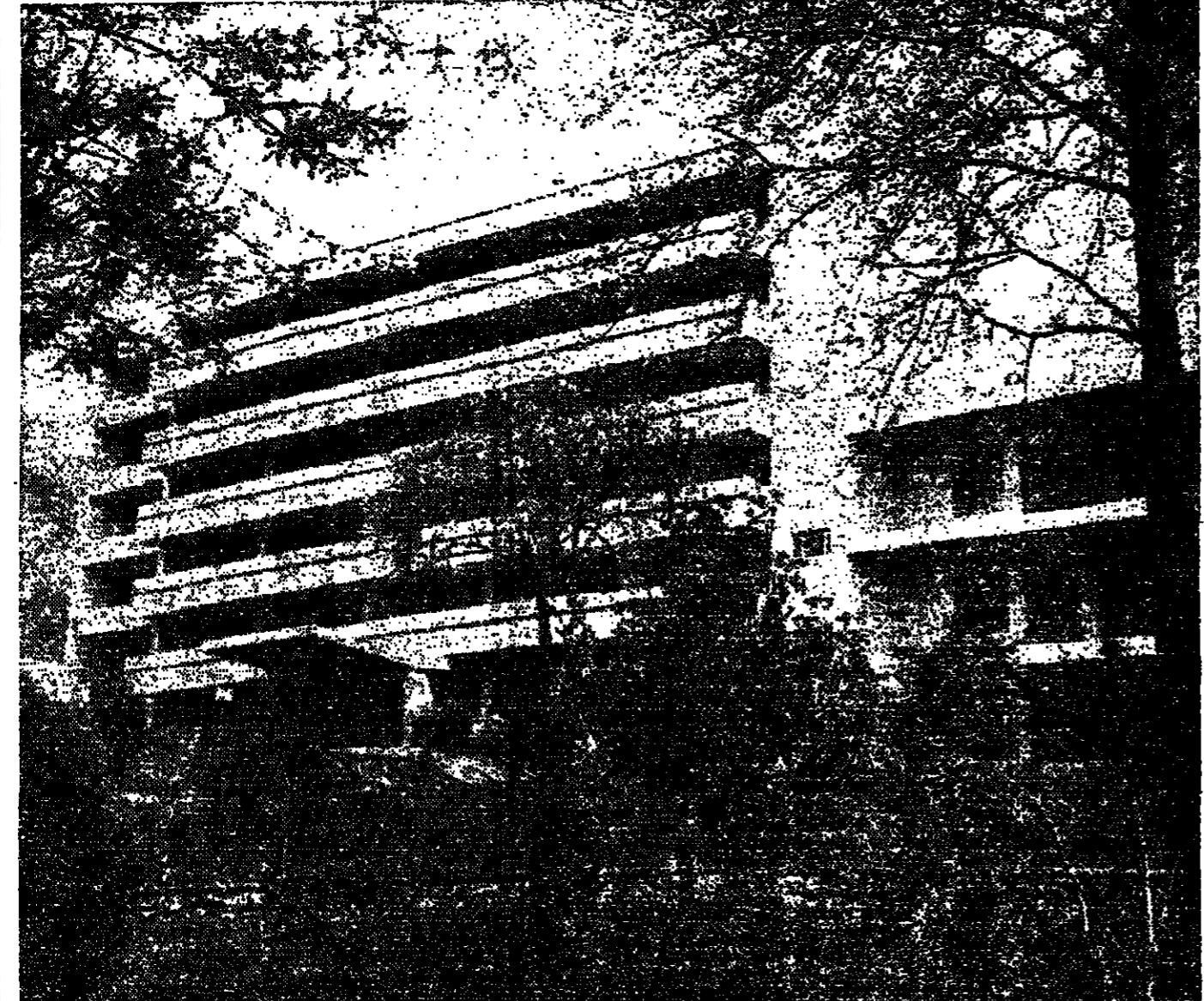
In 1971 another hospital was opened at Baskis-Kurab near Lahijan in Gilan. Named the Ahmad Qavam hospital after the philanthropist who built it, the hospital has 25 beds for surgical and gynaecological cases. Steps are being taken to expand facilities.

Other smaller hospitals belonging to the IOSS include a 25-bed unit at Ashtian in the Central Province and 10-20 bed units in Shushtar, Golpayegan, Davarabad (Garmas), Sarrakhs on the Russian border and Qeshm Island in the Persian Gulf.

To date 3,515,234 patients have been treated at these hospitals and over 370,000 surgical operations have been performed.

Another hospital rebuilt by the IOSS is the 150-bed Sina emergency hospital in downtown Tehran which has been donated to Tehran University and is now run by members of the University Medical Faculty.

A young boy learns a trade at the Reza Pahlavi Vocational School.



The Reza Pahlavi Hospital in Tehran.

An even more significant achievement in creating a network of health services in a vast country which contains 67,000 villages scattered over difficult terrain was the building by the IOSS of 255 rural clinics, providing free treatment and free medicine to hundreds of thousands of villagers who had never seen a doctor before. Over 65 million patients have been treated at the rural clinics. Their services are complemented by 140 maternal and child health centres which provide free food and care for mothers and babies. To date over 5 million mothers and children have been cared for by these centres and 2 million kilos of dried milk have been distributed.

staff are being specially trained to acquaint parents with the advisability of birth control as well as to instruct them in birth control techniques. Pills and IUDs are being given free of charge.

Book publishing

IOSS activities in the field of education have been concentrated in two fields: the provision of free textbooks for schoolchildren and the establishment of vocational schools. Since starting its book programme in 1957 the IOSS has distributed 160,924,530 free textbooks among elementary students at Ministry of Education schools. To produce these books as cheaply as possible the IOSS founded the 25th Shahrvir Press which is equipped with offset and letter press printing shops and binding departments. With an annual output of over 50 million books and magazines a year the press is one of the biggest in the world.

Vocational training

The IOSS vocational training programme was started in 1963 with the establishment in Tehran of the Reza Pahlavi Vocational School to train skilled and semi-skilled workers urgently needed by the nation's growing number of industrial enterprises. Last year similar schools were opened in Isfahan and Shiraz and more are planned for other regional centres in the future.

In addition to these programmes the IOSS has contributed to education through the construction of two student dormitories for Tehran University, the provision of grants for needy undergraduates and generous cash donations to various educational institutions. It has donated 250 million rials to the Aryamehr Technical University and 10 million rials to the Jundi Shahpouir Medical College. It also contributes 30 million rials a year to the Women's Organisation of Iran for educational projects.

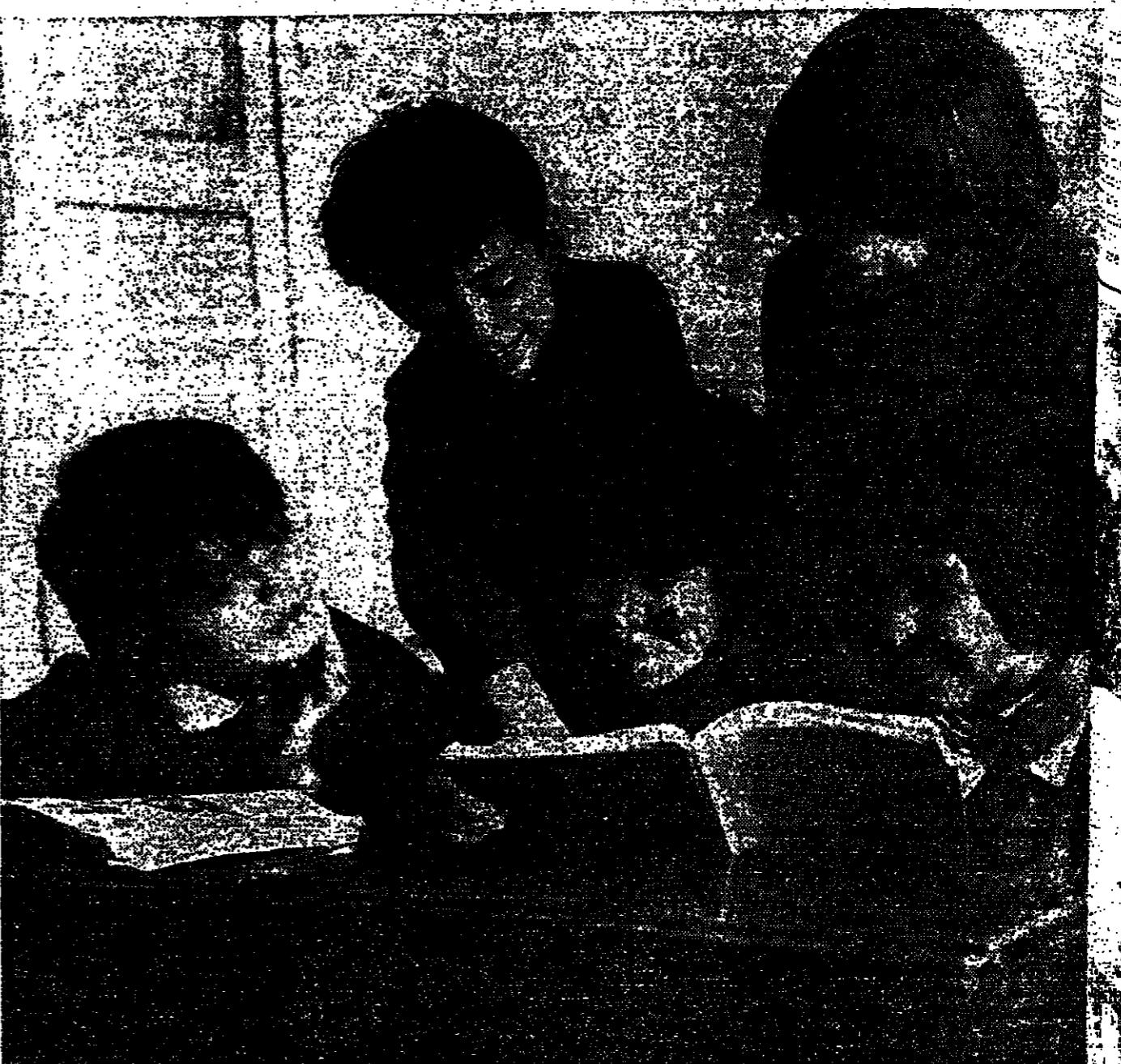
A special fund is reserved for urgent relief work after natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. Thousands of victims of these natural catastrophes have received food and bedding provided by the IOSS. The organisation also undertakes rehabilitation programmes. Forty families who lost their homes in the Qazvin earthquake some years ago are now living in IOSS houses in the village of Vallahad.

The Organisation's concern for the welfare of the sick and needy does not stop at the boundaries of Iran. Though its primary commitment is to improve health and education at home the IOSS has also contributed to a number of worthy causes abroad, including the hungry of Africa and flood victims in Pakistan.

In all its activities the Imperial Organisation for Social Services receives inspiration and guidance from Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf. Besides playing a very active part in the planning and supervision of IOSS projects the Princess is able to coordinate these programmes with those of the other organisations in which she is involved, particularly the Iranian Human Rights Committee, the Iranian National Committee for the Worldwide Campaign against Illiteracy and the Women's Organisation of Iran.



An IOSS doctor examines a young patient at one of the 25 rural clinics built by the Organisation in rural areas.



Primary school children with free books supplied by the Imperial Organisation for Social Services.

A STATEMENT BY THE IRANIAN COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
AND THE IRANIAN WOMEN'S ORGANISATION

CONTINUING THE CYRUS TRADITION IN HUMAN RIGHTS



Former U.N. Secretary General U Thant welcomes Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf to a meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in New York.

Dawning of a new era for Iranian women

When His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah launched his White Revolution reform programme in 1963 a new era dawned for the women of Iran. Given new freedom under the reforms, Iranian women were not only given an opportunity to play an active part in the progress of the nation but were told they had to. His Imperial Majesty pointed out in an address to a large crowd of jubilant feminists that while women had been granted certain rights for the first time, including the right to vote, they had also taken on new obligations; they must prove themselves worthy of their new status by working hard.

After a period of reorganisation of existing women's societies, of which there were many, a central Women's Organisation of Iran was set up in 1965 under the leadership of Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf to channel women's energies in the most useful directions. The Statute of the WOI, as finally approved in 1968, lay down four major aims for the Organisation:

1) The achievement of a higher status for women in social, economic and cultural fields and the promotion of a new awareness of women's rights and duties.

2) The rendering of assistance to Iranian women to help them fulfill their social obligations, in particular their important duties as wives and mothers.

3) The coordination of women's activities in economic and social fields and the drawing up of plans for women's contributions to the war against illiteracy and other educational and cultural activities.

4) The establishment of relationships between the women of Iran and the women of other countries to promote international solidarity among women.

The Women's Organisation of Iran has three types of members: individual members, affiliated associations and honorary members. The regular individual members, who now number over 15,000 in 197 branches throughout the country are women who have reached the age of 18, hold Iranian citizenship, enjoy a good reputation and have been elected by the Organisation as members. Affiliated associations are eligible societies which fulfill certain

requirements and are engaged in work which will further the aims set by the WOI; and honorary members are people who have performed some outstanding service to the WOI or to the women's movement in general.

WOI activities are directed by an executive consisting of three bodies, the General Assembly, the Central Council and the General Secretariat. The General Assembly is composed of representatives of the WOI branches and of the representatives of affiliated associations and meets once a year to decide on general policy. The Central Council is composed of eleven members, six of whom are chosen by the Supreme President, Princess Ashraf, and five elected by the General Assembly. The Council's functions include approval of the budget and the administrative organisation and study and approval of the WOI codes and regulations. The Secretariat, which is the permanent working body of the WOI is headed by a Secretary General and a number of full-time staff needed for the implementation of the Organisation's programmes.

The programmes for the participation of women in the White Revolution are drawn up on the basis of research undertaken by nine working committees of the WOI: the Legal Committee; the Educational Committee, the Family Health and Welfare Committee, the Working Women's Committee; the International Affairs Committee; the Arts and Culture Committee, the Societies and Memberships Committee; the Girl Students' Committee and the Public Relations and Publications Committee.

The members of these committees include social scientists, teachers, university professors and other highly qualified people, some of whom are men. In planning the important thing is experience and competence, not sex.

Directed by the programmes drawn up by these committees women all over Iran are engaged in teaching illiteracy, organizing arts and crafts classes in rural areas, giving legal advice and family planning counselling and looking after children.

These activities are largely carried out at 68 welfare and community centres established by the WOI in

Two thousand five hundred years ago Cyrus the Great went down in history as the first world leader in human rights. He ruled the Persian Empire with wisdom and tolerance based on the belief that all human beings, whatever their race or creed, are entitled to freedom and justice. A similar conviction inspires the leadership of modern Iran. The Shahanshah's spectacular reform programme, the White Revolution, with its redistribution of land, its workers' profit sharing schemes, its equity courts and its development, health and literacy campaigns are positive proof of the Sovereign's dedication to the principles of human rights.

To reinforce his reform policies the Shahanshah set up in 1968 a special Iranian Committee on Human Rights charged with protecting the new rights of the individual and with carrying out research into ways in which Iranian laws may be amended to achieve complete fulfilment of the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Supreme President of the Committee is Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf who, as President of the Women's Organisation of Iran and Deputy President of the Imperial Organisation for Social Services and the Iranian Committee for the Worldwide drive against Illiteracy has done much towards securing maximum rights for the individual.

In recognition of her services in the field of human rights Princess Ashraf has twice been elected as president of major human rights meetings in recent years first at the International Conference on Human Rights held in Tehran in 1968 and later at the 26th session of the U.N. Human Rights Committee held in 1970.

The Iranian Human Rights Committee, which is composed of a Secretary General and 15 members is engaged in two types of work (a) direct action in the field and (b) study and research leading to the drafting of recommendations to the government.

Main projects in the field have been the construction of a Human Rights Village and the construction of 32 schools in different parts of the country. The village, which has been built near the city of Ahwaz, in Khuzestan, a region badly hit by floods in 1969, contains 72 housing units, a bath, store, primary school and village hall and has its own water and electricity supply.

Of the 32 schools 19 have been built in other flood stricken areas this time in the north west province of Azarbaijan. Ten other primary schools have been built in West Azarbaijan and two more in Khorassan in the north east of the country. The first Human Rights secondary school is being constructed on United Nations Street in Tabriz, Azarbaijan, and several more are planned for the future.

The results of the second part of the Committee's work

—study and research—are less tangible but will be of far greater importance ultimately. Teams of researchers are engaged in a careful study of Iranian legislation as far as it affects human rights while others are being sent throughout the country to see how the laws are enforced and to investigate reported violations of human rights. On the basis of these surveys recommendations are made to the government regarding ways in which laws and their implementation can be improved. Emphasis is being placed on family relations and the rights of family members vis-a-vis each other and a special family relations sub-committee has been formed to study the subject. Through its campaigning on a number of rights issues the Committee has been successful in influencing legislation, as in a recent case where its recommendation led to the abolition of a law under which a person could be imprisoned for debts.

Another important task of the committee has been the promotion of public awareness of the principles of human rights. This has been done through radio broadcasts, seminars, conferences, study courses and the publication of various books, pamphlets and a quarterly bulletin. Thousands of copies of the International Declaration on Human Rights have been distributed among schoolchildren, workers and farmers all over the country and two books have been published. The first, a book in English entitled "Iran and Human Rights" was brought out on the occasion of the International Conference in Tehran in 1968. The second, a book in Persian on "The Iranian Human Rights Committee" was published just before the 1970 session of the UN Human Rights Committee. The quarterly bulletin features articles on the latest developments concerning human rights both in Iran and in other countries as well as the translated texts of international human rights documents. The quarterly is used by a great many people, particularly university students.

A large popular audience is also reached through a monthly programme on human rights broadcast by Radio Iran. The programme includes human interest stories, information on specific rights, such as equal pay for equal work, and advice to listeners on the best way to secure their rights.

As one of the first national human rights committees to be established, the Iranian Committee and its work are of great interest to rights workers in other countries. Iran in turn follows international human rights activities closely and is a keen participant at international conferences, particularly the UN Human Rights Committee of which the Iranian government is a member. The Iranian Committee has established relations with many other human rights organisations round the world such as the International Institute of Human Rights (the Rene Cassin Foundation).



As the women's movement grows more and more Iranian girls are taking up careers like these nurses at the Princess Ashraf School of Nursing.

different parts of the country. The centres perform four major functions.

1) Education. Classes are held on a variety of subjects from simple reading and writing to public health and nutrition. Particular emphasis is placed on vocational training to help women earn a living through some special skill. Nursing, sewing, and various handicrafts are taught on a wide scale.

2) Family planning. The WOI centres give counselling on birth control techniques and distribute free pills and IUDs. The WOI works closely with the public health services in this.

3) Care of children. The centres run nurseries and day care kindergartens for the children of working mothers.

4) Legal aid. WOI counsellors give advice on women's rights in relation to marriage, divorce, child custody and working conditions and help women with problems in these directions.

Teachers and social workers, health experts and legal advisors working at the 68 WOI centres are given training at one of two colleges run by the Organisation: one a college for the training of family advisors, the other a school for teachers and social workers. The graduates of these special courses in turn organise classes in the villages for the training of local women as teachers and advisors. The result is a snowball effect, with more and more women being gradually pulled into the network.

Meanwhile at WOI headquarters in Tehran more theoretical work is done. Study groups are constantly engaged in evaluation of WOI policy and in drafting new programmes for the future. A special research group studies Iranian legislation as it affects women's rights and campaigns for changes wherever the law falls below the ideal. Many of the recent amendments to the laws governing division of property and child custody after divorce are the outcome of WOI campaigning.

Another WOI committee is engaged in publications and public relations. It has published a series of handbooks for women advising them of their rights.

Through participation in international conferences and seminars and exchanges with women's groups in other countries the WOI shares its experiences with fellow women throughout the world. The organisation is a member of the International Council of Women, the International Alliance of Women and the Associated Country-women of the World. It is also a firm supporter of the U.N. Committee on the Status of Women.

War on Ignorance

The work of the Iranian Committee for the Worldwide Campaign Against Illiteracy

In the early 1960s one of the biggest obstacles to progress in Iran was widespread illiteracy. Nearly eight million Iranians between the ages of 10 and 45 could neither read nor write.

One of the key features of the bold, imaginative reform programme launched by the Shahanshah in 1963 was the formation of a Literacy Corps, an "Army of Knowledge" that would sweep through the countryside teaching the people. Over 150,000 young men and women have served in this Corps since it was established.

The idea fired the imagination of leaders and educators round the world. On September 8th, 1963, the education ministers of 86 countries, representatives of 19 United Nations-affiliated organisations and delegates from the Vatican gathered in Tehran to show their support for Iran's efforts to wipe out illiteracy. UNESCO subsequently named the day "International Campaign Against Illiteracy Day" and a new world movement was launched. In Iran the Shahanshah ordered the establishment of an Iranian Committee for the Worldwide Campaign against Illiteracy. The Monarch himself accepted Presidency of the committee and his sister, Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf, was made Deputy President.

The committee's aims are two-fold: to use all power and resources, whether human or financial, to combat illiteracy in Iran; and through its experience at home to help in international campaigns of a similar nature.

The first two years of the Committee's activities were devoted to the operation of pilot projects and the careful evaluation of the results of these. Trial education programmes were organised in Qazvin, Shiraz, Tehran and the oil regions in south Iran and teams of education experts appointed by a special Study, Research and Statistics Centre were sent to observe the classes and test the students who completed the courses.

The primary consideration of the Committee in these

early stages was to develop the kind of course which would achieve literacy in the widest sense. The Committee was aiming for something more than instruction in the mechanical ability to decipher strings of words and reproduce them. It demanded that successful students be able to understand what they read, to express their own thoughts in simple sentences easily understandable to others and to be able to use this new facility to broaden and improve their lives.

In addition to the 33 text books which it designed and published the committee also launched a weekly newspaper for new literates. An eight page paper entitled "New Days", it started with a circulation of 15,000. Today it is printed in more than 150,000 copies and widely read by workers and farmers who obtain copies through Rural Cultural Houses, Rural Cooperatives and schools. 30,000 of its subscribers are people who have just learnt to read.

Having achieved such success with its basic literacy programme the Committee has developed its activities further, designing special education courses for other organisations to implement. Some of these continuous adult education programmes are being run by the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Affairs, the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces and the Women's Organisation of Iran.

This year the Committee has undertaken an important new project, the establishment of a National Adult Education Centre, which will develop a combined educational and vocational programme, specially designed to meet the nation's particular needs for skilled workers and craftsmen.

His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah and Princess Ashraf keep in close touch with the activities of the committee and regular progress reports are submitted to them. After two years of experiments the Committee finally

approved the syllabus and method of teaching that best achieved this end and classes were set up throughout the country. Today hundreds of thousands of new literates who have graduated from these classes have been enabled to take up new jobs and accept greater responsibility in society. Many went on from the literacy classes to ordinary schools and have successfully passed elementary and high school examinations.

The first class was opened in February 1965. Within 4 years 600,000 people had completed two six-month courses run by the Committee while more than a million others had completed introductory courses which enabled them to read and write and do simple arithmetic.

The Committee constantly reappraises its educational programme to assess the effectiveness of its curriculum. Text books for students and teaching guides for instructors are constantly upgraded and modified to suit the various population groups covered by the literacy programme.

Methods of teaching and the books used in the literacy classes differ considerably from those employed in ordinary schools. Because the literacy course is of necessity a concentrated one progressing more rapidly from one stage of learning to another and leaving out much of the supplementary lessons given to schoolchildren special methods of teaching and special books had to be prepared. Much of the Committee work therefore consists of the training of teachers and the preparation of teaching material.

The basis of study on the course is a series of books entitled "Let's Read and Write", "Let's Read and Become Literate", "Let's Read and Live Better" and "Let's Read and Speak Better" which progress from the alphabet and elementary reading and writing to the use of texts introducing general knowledge and moral values aimed at helping students to lead a more useful life and at encouraging them to take an interest in further reading and study.



Article XXI

- (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
- (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections, which shall be universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Even in the West governments represent biggest threat to freedom of expression

by Michael Scammell

Most societies and most political systems claim either to have established freedom of expression or else to be moving towards it, maintaining simultaneously that their press is independent. In the United States, for instance, the right to freedom of expression is embodied in the First Amendment to the constitution, while Soviet Russia's constitution, which has served as a model for most other communist constitutions, also guarantees its citizens freedom of expression.

The words are the same, but clearly they mean different things in different places, and the problem can be resolved only by reference to John Stuart Mill's classic distinction between "freedom from" and "freedom to".

In the United States the press is guaranteed "freedom from" government interference and is expected to behave as a "fourth estate"; but in Soviet usage the press is in no sense free from government control (though it might perhaps be said to be free from "bourgeois control"), but is held to be "free to", advance the interests of the proletariat as interpreted by the Soviet Communist Party. It is not free to advance anyone else's interests, however, nor the proletariat's interests as in-

terpreted by anyone other than the party leaders.

In general the press and radio and television in communist countries are regarded primarily as sources of power and only secondarily as providers of information. For this reason they are assigned a flatteringly important positions in the social hierarchy, while agitation and propaganda ("agprop") are given a high priority. In exchange for the privileges this brings they are expected to submit to rigid control by the government.

It would be a mistake, however, to overlook the differences that do exist between the various communist countries, or the fact that within each country the media are usually in a transitional state, moving either towards or away from relatively greater freedom of expression. True, the limits within which this movement takes place are usually narrow (the variations between the countries being defined by the placing of the limits), but there are considerable differences between the guardedly "free" (and officially "uncensored") press of Poland today and that of neighbouring Czechoslovakia or East Germany.

Similarly, the Soviet press under Khrushchev was somewhat freer than it is now, while Yugoslavia, from the

early sixties until two years ago, was a model of what can be achieved by a Marxist government.

In the recent controversy over the eight Belgrade philosophers whom the League of Communists wanted to remove from their university posts, some prominent European socialists even referred to "Marxist freedom of expression" in their appeals to President Tito.

However, what happens when the press in a communist country too obviously exceeds the limits laid down for it was vividly illustrated by the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968, after the press had played a leading role in the democratization of the country. Meanwhile it is still the dark ages for press freedom in Romania, Bulgaria and Albania (in Europe), for all the communist countries of Asia, including China (which even seems to be travelling backwards, if that is possible), and, after a brave experimental start, for Cuba in the western hemisphere.

It might seem from this as if press freedom had some- thing to do with ideology and was linked to the old opposition between communism and capitalism, and it is true that Lenin provided a persuasive ideological rationale for control of the press. But the picture is immensely more complicated than that. Iran calls itself capitalist and is an aggressive advo-

cate of free enterprise eco-

nomic, yet it possesses one of the most tightly controlled and rigidly censored presses. Brazil holds itself out as a model of capitalist development for the whole of Latin America, yet press censorship is an openly acknowledged tool of the government and sets an entirely different kind of pace for the rest of the continent.

Spain, Greece, Turkey and, until recently, Portugal, are all capitalist states in which the press has been tightly controlled, while the looking glass "free world" states of South Korea, South Vietnam and Taiwan do not differ greatly from their communist opposite numbers in their attitude to censorship of the press. And if we look at Chile, the Marxist Allende would appear to have been a far greater devotee of press freedom than his capitalist successor, General Pinochet.

It is plain, therefore, that we must look elsewhere for the key to freedom of expression, and I would suggest that the true distinction must be sought in terms of economic and political pluralism. True freedom of the press flourishes in relatively restricted areas of the globe and is usually to be found (no great surprise, this) in parliamentary democracies where conditions are ripe (as in Zambia or Tanzania) and put both them and their newspaper out of business.

Wealthy individuals, with both the means and the desire to invest in the press are few and far between, and they tend to be absorbed into the political establishment. Foreign-owned newspapers or agencies, although often bringing with them valuable traditions of impartiality and professionalism, are always vulnerable to the charge of serving foreign interests and frequently (for example in Argentina) fall foul of nationalist passions.

Another difficulty is that even a pluralist press is open to the charge of control by a narrowly defined, self-perpetuating oligarchy whose members' interests are identical, so that apparent diversity

is only a sham. This charge is recognized to be the most important weapon in the hands of politicians with demagogic and powerful

talents and has been used with particular effect by the governments of Ceylon and Singapore. It is frequently heard, too, in relation to the "free" press of the party-state, which cannot be taken too seriously in political terms, as the political power stands roughly where newspapers stand two centuries ago.

It may be objected that this is a simplification of the complex arrangements for television that have been worked out in various countries and indeed it is. In the United States, for instance, and in a number of United States satellites in Latin America and Asia, commercial networks exist apparently independently of the governments concerned.

But if one examines the licensing arrangements in detail, it is quickly apparent that in principle the system bears a strong kinship with the licensing of newspapers. Known up to the end of the seventeenth century, and their freedom is the freedom to make money rather than political or religious propaganda. Similarly, the BBC in Britain is regarded as being even more politically independent than the American networks. Yet one only has to imagine either the BBC or the networks broadcasting propaganda of communist origin, or urging the population to convert to Roman Catholicism, to realize the sort of freedom now granted by the p-

ress.

The author is the editor of Index on Censorship.

International law has scarcely come to terms with mass papers—much less broadcasting

by Cedric Thornberry

Voltaire's dictum, "I detest what you say, but will fight to the death for your right to say it," expresses a metaphysical faith in humanity, reason and aspiration. It is not always clear today how such a concept, protecting the dissident pamphleteer, can be adapted to press and television.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights sustains the standard. For Western Europe, article 10 of the Human Rights Convention contains a detailed provision. It guarantees the right of freedom of expression, which right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

The licensing of radio, television and cinemas is permitted, however, and the right made subject to various limitations. These include restrictions necessary for national security, the prevention of disorder or crime, the protection of health, morals, the reputation or rights of others, the safety of society. The United States Supreme Court has a vast, and illuminating, jurisprudence on the First Amendment (freedom of the press). It has emphasized that this amendment protects the press as a means of advancing the condition precedent to the enjoyment of all other rights.

In this context, it is paradoxical that proceedings in the European Human Rights Commission should be held in camera. The reason is that governments would not have permitted the development of the commission's powers to apply to the press. It may also have to be read in association with articles on peaceful enjoyment of property (in the context of police search and seizures operations), and with more general articles on the right to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

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Article 10 must also be read in conjunction with articles on the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence, and with the implications of the article guaranteeing a fair trial (no prior judgments by the press). It may also have to be read in association with articles on peaceful enjoyment of property (in the context of police search and seizures operations), and with more general articles on the right to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

Without an informed European opinion the jurisdiction of the commission could be easily destroyed at the behest of non-governmental organizations, and with more general articles on the right to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

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The machinery for implementation provided for a system obliging states to report regularly what they had done to carry out their responsibilities under the covenants to a human rights committee, which in turn could eventually have the matter raised before the General Assembly. This procedure has not yet come into operation, but it would not amount to anything like satisfactory legal control over a member state's behaviour.

The ultimate decision on a defaulting state would have to be taken in a political or a judicial forum. The striking and original feature of the convention is that it allows individuals (as well as states and organizations) to petition the commission with allegations of a breach by their

national and of powers by governments.

Last autumn, when Britain's

commission's jurisdiction seemed in doubt, the press came to play an important and distinguished role on behalf of the ordinary citizen.

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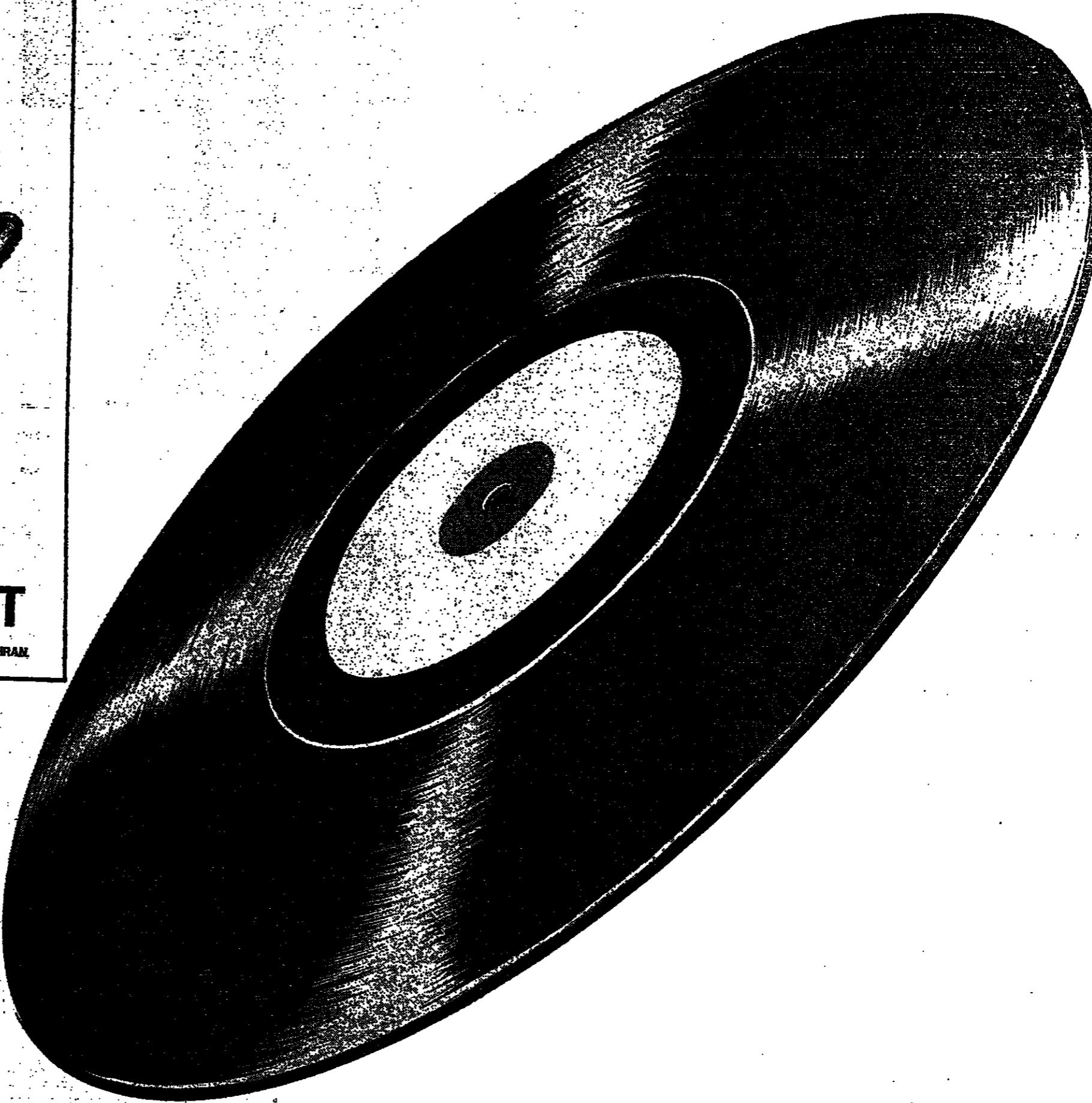
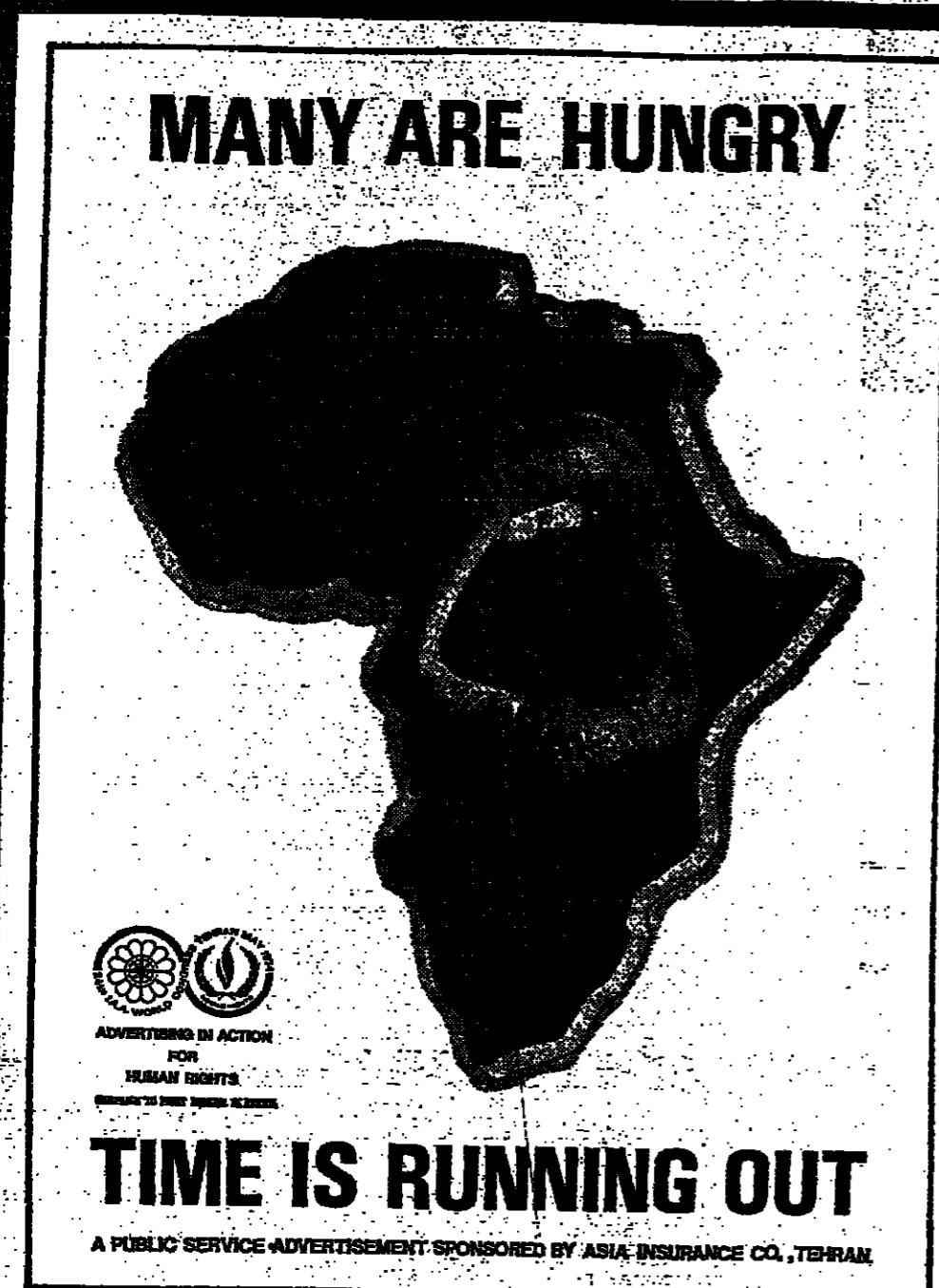
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ADVERTISING IN ACTION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

On the occasion of the International Advertising Association's 24th World Congress in Tehran, May 23 - 25, with the theme "Communications in the Service of Human Rights", the IAA Iran Chapter wishes in practice to live up to this theme. Thus, an extensive advertising campaign is being launched to raise funds for helping those suffering from famine or disease. Elsewhere in this issue, two of the posters of this campaign are shown.

The funds collected will be channelled into a blocked account (number 79997) in Bank Melli Iran (National Bank of Iran), from where contributions will be passed on via the United Nations to help alleviate those suffering.

A special piece of music has been composed and a poem written to mark the occasion of the above-mentioned Congress. The well-known Iranian composer and conductor, Mr. Ali Rahbari, has been inspired in his creation by the theme of the Congress. The Congress Song has been recorded by the Vienna Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra together with the Choral Group of the Ministry of Culture and Art of Iran and two famous Iranian singers.

This recording will be put on sale on the Congress Site and simultaneously in a large number of stores throughout Iran. The poem will be translated into other languages and the recording will soon be on sale in other countries also.

The proceeds of the sales of this recording - on which there will be no maximum price - will be deposited into the above-mentioned account.

Should anybody wish to contribute to this cause, donations may be sent directly to the Bank Melli Iran marked "Advertising in Action for Human Rights", and the IAA Iran Chapter will be happy to acknowledge such contributions by sending the donors a recording.

A PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISEMENT SPONSORED BY ASIA INSURANCE CO., TEHRAN

I send with this coupon a cheque/money order/Bank transfer
for

to Bank Melli Iran, Avenue Ferdowsi (Central Office), Tehran, Iran, made out to the order of "Advertising in Action for Human Rights", Account Number 79997. I understand that a recording of the Congress Song will be sent to me.

Name

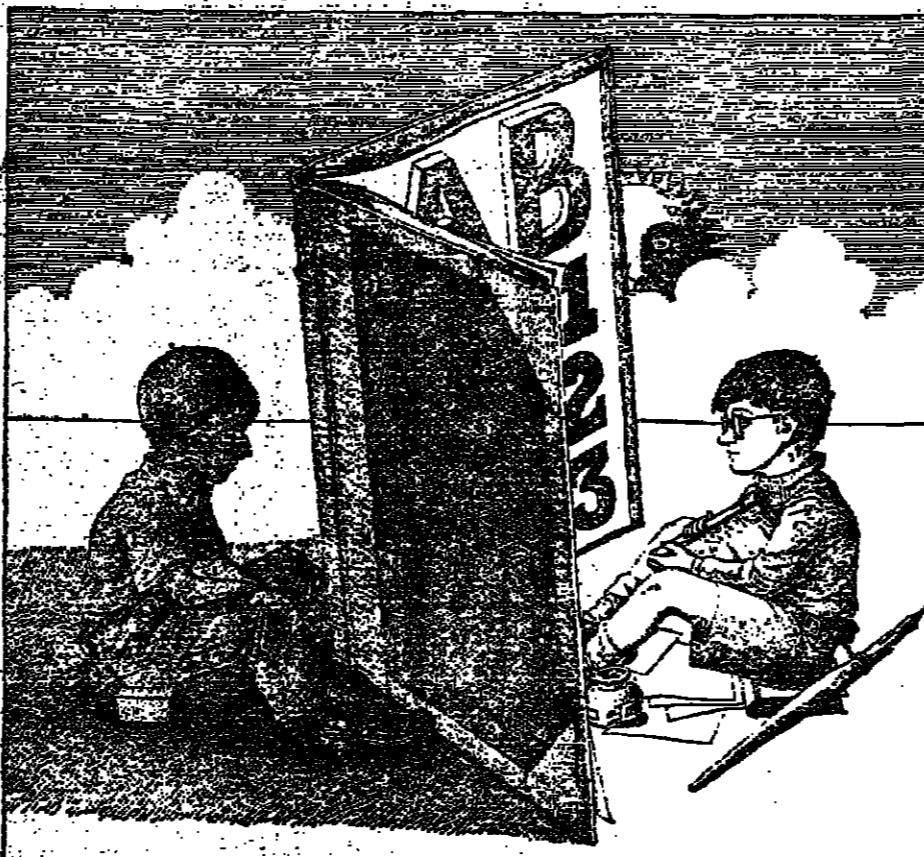
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كتاب الأصل



PERIODIC TABLE

THE RISING NATION SERVICE HOSPITAL



Article XXVI

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Worldwide perspective unites teachers of the new discipline despite their discord

Eric Thornberry

Twenty years before the new concept came to be systematical- ly taught and studied in the world. It has now become almost an academic industry, but there is uncertainty over the use of the new field of study and the most effective forms of analysis and pro-

tection. In the 1960s there was an simultaneous start to national human rights in the United States, and Western Europe. "Human rights" were taught, still are in some cases, as part of other legal and social science subjects, but became increasingly evident that the special character of international human law precluded the possibility of treating it in any systematic manner within existing academic structures. There are three reasons for this: it cannot be given as part of an internal course, because its framework is international; it cannot be studied as a part of general international law because its research perspectives and values are based in the early years after the Second World War.

However, those of normal concepts of law, and its concepts of "international law" meant, require a multiple discipline approach which is not normal in general legal studies.

Starting apparently at the London School of Economics, a handful of specific full-unit courses now exist at various law schools in Britain at both graduate and undergraduate levels. Overseas, M. René Cassin, a French pioneer from the early United Nations days, devoted his Nobel Prize to the establishment in Strasbourg of an International Human Rights Institute.

In the United States, well 20 years after the promulgation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that the older separations of state rights and human free-

doms, and as a participant in the subsequent Scandinavian cases against the Greek military Junta before the European Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg, there was a balance forged behind their vision. This was the original basis of the universal concept of the United Nations of the United Nations where work was in many ways disappointingly slow.

However, during the 1950s there were remarkable developments in the Council of Europe through the European Human Rights Convention.

For instance, there were signs that the United Nations Human Rights Commission, in advance of the Economic and Social Council, was to be followed by governments to take part of its mandate more seriously. It may have something to do with an unease at the independence of these basic human rights throughout the world. Some began to lay emphasis on making internationally created standards effective.

As a newspaper correspondent in and at one time reported from the colonies'

Greece, and as a participant in the subsequent Scandinavian cases against the Greek military Junta before the European Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg, there was a balance forged behind their vision. This was the original basis of the universal concept of the United Nations of the United Nations where work was in many ways disappointingly slow.

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Finally, an event of great national and European importance, Britain at last accepted the right of individual petition to Strasbourg. Henceforth the aggrieved citizen could have his claim of denial of human rights decided not by a British but ultimately by a European and international standard.

For myself, associated with these new developments in Britain, the catalytic experiences were part British and part international. Questions of race, Northern Ireland, and other questions in the late 1960s seemed to invite new forums for debate and the application of fresh standards of human rights throughout the world. Some might be more satisfactory than others, though uncertain, value by way of analogy. The very different context in which domestic laws and courts operate must continu-

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50 members of the International Advertising Association, meeting this week at a congress in Teheran, will discuss the role played by communications in the promotion of human rights. Below, Paul J. Fabricius explains why the IAA has chosen this theme; and Princess Ashraf, twin sister of the Shah and patron of the congress, answers questions on her country's human rights policy and record

Professional use of communications can further other than commercial causes

people may feel led to ask: in fact some have already done so, why IAA is such a basic theme, especially from those who work in the various Midwives of the world. There are numbers of valid but it is enough to mention two of them here.

One, too many changes. The IAA is a direct product of the growing number of its participants. Too advertising congresses and as well as international—have been devoted to apologies for their existence and to the pre-eminence of advertising. It is already converted those who do not want

time is ripe for a One aim of this IAA is to sound a bugle world at large, as well advertising people; let only demonstrate thatessional use of communications in general, and advertising in particular, other than purely social causes. It can be relatively to some of the problems in the world today.

Advertising is a slide to one of the

basic human rights, the freedom of choice; it must therefore play its role in defence of that right. But no human right should be considered in isolation—all are interdependent and all can and should be furthered by the proper and professional use of communications.

All this should be seen in the global context as befits an international organization.

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These points will emerge from some of the sessions of the congress. However, the

best way to illustrate what the IAA aims to achieve may be to list the sessions and to comment briefly on each.

The opening address will be given by Princess Ashraf. After this the Iranian Prime Minister will address the congress. Followed by the IAA world president, Dr Göran Janus (Sweden). At the end of the opening session Mr A. L. Hollander (United States), chairman of the IAA board, will talk about the role of the IAA in today's marketing scene.

Main speaker at the first business session will be Professor John McHale (State University of New York) on "the trans-national world". Unless we adjust and adapt ourselves to an interdependence to a global community life, human rights may be severely impaired. To bring about a wider and fuller understanding of this issue communications will have to be globally harmonized and perhaps coordinated.

Advertising in action for human rights is the role of the second session, which will be devoted to the presentation of two case histories: an Austrian campaign to make foreign "guest" workers more popular, and a French campaign to help physically handicapped workers feel

considered: freedom entails responsibility.

In the next session Professor Holm-Hansen (Norway), followed by a panel, will discuss communications as a two-way traffic. It is also a human right to be heard by voters, employers, consumers and the media. It is to be consulted jointly and on the basis of a common purpose—the responsible use of mass communication in the service of commerce, industry, the public sector or human rights.

Next a panel of three, an American, an Iranian and an Israeli, will debate "the curse of illiteracy". They will show how people with professional experience in mass communication can help overcome this barrier to that degree of education which is a prerequisite to a better standard of living and to the full enjoyment of the freedom of choice.

In session number six, a panel chaired by an Australian and composed of an American advertising executive, a Danish retailer, a Greek industrialist and a French media man, will discuss the question so far largely confined to the affluent countries: is complete freedom of choice compatible with the economic benefits of mass production?

In the following session a Dutch director of Unilever and the dean of the Iranian Institute of Mass Communi-

cations will talk about educating communicators. The

eventual use of mass media is common to students of advertising and to students of journalism, including radio and television, but only rarely are they brought together jointly and on the basis of a common purpose—the responsible use of mass communication in the service of commerce, industry, the public sector or human rights.

The last meeting before the closing session will be devoted to the global challenge of protecting resources and

the environment. An American, an Iranian and a Japanese will discuss this topical and vital problem, the responsibility for which does not rest only with governments or with industry.

The onus is on each and every individual citizen in every country: human duties as well as human rights. This is largely a problem of communications. How can advertising help?

From what has been said it should be apparent that this congress will be rather different from the run of the

mill. It aims at putting across a message to the world at large as well as to those who use, create or sell advertising and to those who professionally use mass communication.

That is the significance of the congress: to show that advertising can and should be used to play a constructive role in sustaining human rights.

The author is head of the IAA advisory committee on programmes for world congresses and chapters.

White dropouts earn more than nonwhite high school graduates. Give a damn.

Support the New York Urban Coalition.

Only 10 years ago seat belts were not used by most drivers.

Long-standing love and affection for humanity is rooted deep in Iran's history

Princess: Could Your Highness tell us what has been introduced in Iran over recent years to promote the cause of human rights?

Princess: You are aware, I am, that the Iranian people are of two categories: those who have civil and political rights, and those who do not. The first group of people is the responsibility of the government, and as their lack is noted, I have been trying to realize the rights of the second group, which requires economic and social rights.

Princess: Could Your Highness point out some of the major achievements realized in combating illiteracy?

Princess: The recognition of women's political rights, the passage of the family protection law and the establishment of equity houses and arbitration councils for the spread of justice in both rural and urban areas are among the steps taken to provide civil and political rights.

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جفیل بول

MANY ARE HUNGRY TIME IS RUNNING OUT

*Empty is my bowl,
As death takes its toll,
And poverty stalks
Across the land
With the scythe of famine
In its hand.
Oh, empty is my bowl.*



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